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## IMPERIALISM

NOT THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE TO THE PARAMOUNT CLASS.

A searching Analysis of a Capitalist "Issue," Raised to Befog the Working Class—Its Fallacy Proven and the Real Issue Presented.

A short time since the Editor of the "Morning Globe," a Republican paper, who doubted the Federal appointment under the present administration, for some other reason hopes to become the "Kaiser, Kommander and Heiligher" in the present campaign, wrote an editorial in which he openly advocated the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in the United States. Since that time, August 9, 1900, the "Globe," "World-Herald" and "Demo-Popular" press throughout the West, have been doing all in their power to make political capital out of these editorials, and some of their followers have really gone into hysterics over the matter. Hence, in order to help clear the atmosphere of the clouds of capitalist dust raised by such false issues, I desire a little space in the columns of the DAILY PEOPLE to show some of the reasons why there is little if any probability of monarchy or imperialism being established in the United States under capitalism, and, at the same time I wish to use this false issue as a means to point out some of the workings of capitalism in general. In order to make the subject clear to all it will be necessary to analyze those in this country who advocate monarchy, those who try to make of it an issue, and what monarchy and imperialism really mean, in the ordinary acceptance of these terms.

Those who advocate monarchy in the United States may be divided into three classes, viz., fanatics, aliens and knaves; Examples of the first are those who are satisfied with wealth exploited from the American proletariat, like the Astors, Goulds, Vanderbilts and others who stand ready and willing to pay millions for their stolen treasures for a title of nobility to bestow on their marriageable daughters.

Second, citizens of Canada, Great Britain and Germany, who never expect to become naturalized. Third, persons like the writer of the editorial referred to, who either have some ax to grind, or aim by such a course to throw dust in the eyes of the working class in order all the better to blind them to the real cause of their destitution and misery.

Those who try to make of monarchy or imperialism an issue may, in turn, be divided into two classes: First, those who are honest, but at the same time have no conception of the true function of government under political society as pointed out by Lewis H. Morgan in his classical work "Ancient Society"; Second, political demagogues who will harp upon any old question that will, for the time being, give to them political prestige or the prospect of political office. The leaders of the Demo-Populist organization are fair samples of the demagogues who try to convert such questions into political issues, and the average follower of these leaders respects those who honestly fear the overthrow of the United States Republic and the establishment of a monarchy or empire on its ruins.

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and mediaeval society, politically, is true now of capitalist society in a ten-fold aggravated degree. To-day 90 per cent. of the laws upon our statute books are in the interest of property, and at least nine of the other 10 per cent., whenever the emergency arises, are interpreted by the courts in the interests of the property holding class. Congressmen Lamb of Illinois, admitted in discussing the income tax bill in 1896 that 95 per cent. of the costs of running the courts of the United States accrued in defense of the property, and only 5 per cent. in defense of persons. Governments to-day throughout the capitalist world are constituted by the capitalist class to protect the members of this class from the depredations of each other and at the same time to prevent the proletarian class from compelling the capitalist class to disgorge their plunder. In fact, they are nothing more nor less than a huge agency, divided into three departments, organized by the dominant class to protect their interests. All governments, no matter what form, be it democratic, republican or monarchic, are simply tolerated by the dominant class as a necessary evil which they would gladly dispense with were it possible, and could a machine be invented to do the work of kings, emperors, presidents, legislators, judges, policemen, standing armies, navies, etc., cheaper and better than they are doing the work to-day, to-morrow would find these lackeys of capitalism "hitting the road" and looking for a job.

## WHEN AND WHY ABSOLUTE MONARCHY WAS ESTABLISHED.

In all ages of political society, the powers and privileges of the chief executive have been increased and diminished by the dominant class to meet the economic needs of this class.

When feudal society became big with the embryo capitalism, it was necessary that an absolute monarchy should act as the midwife to deliver the old society of its capitalist labor; hence, we find that absolute monarchy was established in all the principal countries of western Europe at about the same time. This similarity in action on the part of these countries regarding their chief executive, was brought about by the similarity of economic development in these same countries. We find that absolute monarchy was established in France, Spain, England, Austria and Germany as follows: In France under Louis XI, 1461-1483; in Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella, 1479-1516; in England, under Henry VII, 1485-1509, and in Austria and Germany under Maximilian the first, 1493-1550. These changes in the chief executive followed in the footsteps of certain material changes all of which tended to cripple the feudal nobility, namely, the discovery of gunpowder, the mariner's compass and printing, the War of the Roses in England, and last but not least, the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco da Gama, and the discovery of America by Columbus. These absolute monarchs not only acted as midwives at the birth of the child Capitalism, but they continued to act as foster mothers and wet nurses to the offspring in each respective country until, at the offspring, reached adult age, at which time in England and France the ingrate chopped off the head of the absolute monarch as personified in the person of Charles the First and Louis the Sixteenth, just so soon as this form of chief executive stood in the way of further capitalist progress.

## JAPAN AND CHINA.

It is an interesting fact, as one of the proofs of the materialistic conception of history, that in all countries under about the same stage of industrial development, the form of government or rather chief executive, has been much the same. For centuries, in England, France and Germany while the monarch was the apparent chief executive at the same time by his side, as his chief adviser, stood a representative of the dominant economic class in the person of a prime minister, who at all times did the bidding of these. Notable examples of these we find in Pitt, Richelieu, Mazarin, Bismarck, etc. In Japan this dual form of chief executive existed from about the year 1150 to 1868, under which condition the Shogun was the real ruler and the emperor simply a figure head. The prime minister in this instance did the bidding of the then dominant class in that country, the feudal barons. For the birth of capitalism in Japan, the same change was necessary as took place in the countries of western Europe. Absolute executive power was needed in the hands of a monarch and this was brought about by and through a civil war in 1603, in which the Shogun was defeated and the emperor assumed absolute control. After securing the sovereign power the first thing he did was to clip the wings of those who desired to hold to the old order and at the same time aid and encourage those who were in touch with the new.

For years China has been ruled by the same dual executive as was Japan for 700 years, and to-day she is about to make the same change as did Japan in 1603. This will be made manifest in the near future by all power being taken from the empress dowager and supreme sovereignty placed in the hands of an emperor who is in touch with capitalist civilization.

## ECONOMY AND UTILITY.

Whenever the dominant class in any country sees fit to change the form of government, utility and economy are the prime determining factors in bringing about this change; not the ambition of some individual to rule. Sentiment and egotism cuts but little figure in these matters. Judging the question from the

## THE TRUST SMASHERS.

BRYAN'S CAMPAIGN MANAGER HEAD OF GIGANTIC TRUST.

The American Cotton Company Has Texas Producers Under Its Heel. Talk of Proceedings Against It a Campaign Bluff.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 29.—It has been rumored here for the past several days that proceedings were about to be instituted against the American Cotton Company and its officers and agents for alleged violation of the new anti-trust law. It is understood that the prosecuting attorneys of several districts of the State have had their attention called to the alleged violations of the law by this trust, and that the charges will be fully investigated by the grand jury when they convene next week for the fall term.

The American Cotton Company is looked upon in Texas as one of the most gigantic and far-reaching of all trusts. It has almost driven the square bale people out of business, and unless the anti-trust law is rigidly enforced, it will soon have complete control of the cotton baling industry of Texas. This corporation was the subject of severe attacks during the last session of the Texas Legislature, and prominent Democratic members said some very harsh things about James K. Jones, president of the corporation, who is also at the head of the National Democratic Committee. It was at first proposed to pass a law prohibiting the company from doing business in Texas, and such a bill was introduced in the House by Representative Cole, but it was deemed that it would be class legislation, and that its exclusion from the State should be obtained through the new anti-trust law. In order, however, to make sure of reaching it in this new law, a special provision was inserted and adopted which reads as follows:

"Each corporation, co-partnership, firm or individual who may be the owner or lessee of a patent to any machinery intended, used or designed for manufacturing any raw materials or preparing the same for market by any wrapping, baling or other process, who shall lease, rent or operate the same in their own name and refuse or fail to put the same on the market for sale, shall be adjudged a monopoly, and be subject to all the pains and penalties provided in this act."

The trust feature of the corporation has been maintained by its refusal to sell its cotton baling machinery. It either leased or operated itself all of its plants. It was in order to break up this practice that the above provision was made a part of the anti-trust law. A feature of this law is that some officer of every corporation doing business in Texas shall make oath that it is not a trust nor in any way operated in violation of the anti-trust law. A copy of this blank affidavit was sent to President James K. Jones and it has been returned properly sworn to, the officer making the necessary oath being George W. Oakley, secretary of New York City. It is claimed that notwithstanding this affidavit the above and other provisions of the anti-trust law are being violated by this corporation in Texas, and these charges may result in indictments being returned against the alleged guilty officers of the corporation by the grand juries of several of the judicial districts of the State within the next few weeks. The penalty prescribed for violations of this law are as follows: "Any person, partnership or association, or any representative or agent thereof, or any corporation or company, or any officer, representative or agent thereof, violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit not less than \$200, nor more than \$5,000 for every such offense, and each day such person, corporation, partnership or association shall continue to do so shall be a separate offense, the penalties in such cases to be recovered by an action in the name of the State, at the relation of the attorney general or the district or county attorney; the moneys thus collected to go into the State treasury and to become part of the general fund."

In addition to the above prescribed penalties it is also provided that all foreign corporations that violate this law shall have their right to do business in Texas forfeited.

Attorney-General T. S. Smith is probably cognizant of these suits that are about to be instituted against this corporation and its agents and officers by the prosecuting attorneys of several judicial districts of the State, but he is out of the city at present and could not be interviewed on the subject.

The "Tribune" waxes indignant with Bryan for trying to make political capital out of the miners' strike. "And if a Bryan administration were in power at Washington, what could it do to remedy those grievances?" the "Tribune" asks. Well, that is easy. Adlai Stevenson could lead the militia, Steunenberg could fix up a "law and order" statement, and the other strike could be settled, a la Wardner, in short order.

McKinley is having a snap in this campaign. He does not have to make stump speeches. A figurehead in the White House, he is also a figurehead in the campaign. If he dies after election there will be no need of Teddy to emerge from the seclusion of an asylum. Nobody will ever miss McKinley.

## MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P.

Its Ticket Recognized; Bogus Claimants Thrown Out.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The ticket of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts—Malloney and Hemmel for President and Vice-President, Michael T. Berry for Governor and Moritz Rutherford for Lieutenant-Governor has been acknowledged by the State authorities and ordered on the official ballot. An attempt was made to contest its validity, but the attempt fell flat.

## THE MILL WORKERS.

How the Operatives of One Section Are Played Against Those of Another.

The "Atlanta Constitution" contains an advertisement which reads—

"Wanted, operatives for New England Cotton Mills. High wages. Short hours. Fifty-eight to sixty hours of labor. Weavers, \$8 to \$10. Speed tenders, \$7 to \$9. Others in proportion. Apply to E. E. Postoffice Box 850, Providence, R. I."

From the Providence, Fall River, New Bedford, Manchester, Lawrence and Lowell papers we gather the fact that there is a plethora of "help," and a shortage of work for the help. The threat of a wholesale cut-down was balked by the fact that the condition of the workers was already so low that any additional tampering with the wages might result in serious trouble. They had been ground and ground to the lowest possible point, and unless care was taken there was danger of an uprising.

The temper of the mill operatives was tested about six weeks ago. It was found to be ugly. Starvation and misery had aroused them to desperation. For this reason the contemplated slaughter of the pay-roll was put off for a while. Was it abandoned? The advertisement from a Southern paper answers the question. In former days it was customary to advertise in Canadian French papers, and a sufficient excess of possible mill hands was drawn from that quarter. The scene of operation has shifted. We now import the "cheap, pauper, immigrant" labor from our own beloved land.

A number of widely diversified matters converge here. Mr. Borden was lauded to the skies for having frustrated the attempt to cut wages. The papers said he had purchased the surplus products of his own mills, and could therefore allow more production to go on. The statement was manifestly absurd.

This same Mr. Borden is interested in the growth of the cotton and woolen mills of the South. Other New England owners are interested. Hetty Green, for example, who carries a heavy amount of mill stock has a son in Texas who is both interested in cotton production, and in the spinning and weaving of that cotton. In fact, the mills of the South are the offspring of the mills of the North, and under virtually the same control.

When the great reduction in wages took place in New England some time ago, it was pointed out that the mills of the South had the opportunity to purchase labor power at a very low figure. For this reason the New England mills could not compete unless a reduction was made. It did not occur to the operators to point out the fact that the same men owned the mills in both sections, and were simply playing both sides of a game, with their opponent who did not understand it, a sure loser.

It was found that certain geographical differences, and also the difference in temperament, made it difficult to break in a good working crew in the South. Then they turned their minds to the breaking in of efficient individual workers. The mill hands of the South, were trained, and the mill themselves became great schools in which operatives were made in the South to suit. This school cost the manufacturers nothing as the pupils were always turning out goods.

The object of these Southern mill schools comes to light now. They have not only created a new working force, but they also have capitalized the South to this extent: They have taken the poor from the land on which they formerly grubbed out a miserable existence, and they have made of them a crowd of factory hands who eke out a still more miserable existence. That is the spirit of the "New South" and that spirit makes itself felt everywhere.

Now there is evidently a sufficient number of mill "graduates" in that section to commence operations along the lines at first intended. They are to be used to reduce wages still further among the Northern workers. They are to be used as a club to beat down their brothers. The old capitalist scheme of playing the working class against the working class is to bloom in all its beauty.

## CAPITALIST "ABILITY".

THE "BRAIN" WORK THEY DO "PURELY PERFUNCTORY."

The Traders' Fire Insurance Case Proves That They Hire Others To Do Their Work, While They Take All the Profits and Dodge the Responsibilities.

Edwin and Howard Gould, Senator Dewey, Warner Miller, John Jacob Astor, J. Scaver Page, Theodore Sutra and others prominent in the commercial and financial world are not disturbed over threatened court proceedings growing out of the complicated affairs of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, in which they were directors or stockholders.

By the report of an inspector of the State Insurance Department, these gentlemen and some thirty others of equal prominence are technically guilty of negligence, and some of them are accused of making false statements, for which, it is said, they are criminally liable. As a matter of fact, careful investigation shows that neither stockholders or directors had any knowledge of the actual condition of the company; and individually the interests of each did not amount to but a few thousand dollars, a really insignificant sum, considering their wealth, and that all of them sold out absolutely and without reservation in June last.

The report of Isaac Vanderpool, insurance inspector, charges that President William A. Halsey and Secretary Theodore Sutra, of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company, swore to returns to the Insurance Department which were false, and which misrepresented the concern's financial condition. This statement was made December 31 last. They swore that the amount due the company on account of gross premiums was \$1,737,795, whereas the actual amount was only \$84,838.

There are some 15,000 creditors of the company, who will not now receive over five per cent. of their claims, unless the stockholders can be held individually liable for the shortage, and that is where the shoe pinches, as an effort is being made to collect from the stockholders through proceedings in the Supreme Court.

A director in the company said yesterday: "The directors in the old Traders' Fire Insurance Company are the leading men in the American financial world, and all this hue and cry about holding them criminally liable is the veriest bosh. Let me explain the situation to you."

"The company was organized on the theory that it was to be managed by competent insurance men—men who had spent their lives in the business. These men were found in the firm of Lockwood & Foreman, and the entire business was placed in their hands. They hired the office force and conducted the company's affairs. There was a board of directors, a president and a secretary."

"Naturally, under the circumstances, the men of big affairs who acted as directors trusted to the management for the proper conduct of the business. Reports were handed in and accepted as correct without question. How could I, as a director of the company, obtain a detailed knowledge of its affairs without making a careful book examination, such as would require the assistance of an expert and several weeks' time? Of course, the actions of the directors and of the officers, under the circumstances, were purely perfunctory."

"In June last the stock of the company was sold to the L. D. Garrett Company, of 20 Liberty street, at twenty-five cents on the dollar. The company was capitalized for \$200,000; the L. D. Garrett Company paid about \$50,000 for the stock. This sale was made after Garrett had made a careful examination of the book accounts, something which the directors had not done, and as an experienced insurance man Mr. Garrett should have known just what he was buying."

"Subsequently Garrett discovered that the condition of the company was bad in spots and he weakened in his bargain. He demanded of some of the most prominent directors that they stand an assessment to make good the losses which as purchaser he would have to assume. This proposition would, I have no doubt, have been accepted by a number of wealthy directors and stockholders who were taken completely by surprise at the disclosure of the irregularities, but they asked that they be guaranteed against any further loss. This, I understand, Garrett would not agree to, and the negotiations fell through."

"Directors were told later that unless something was done to straighten out the company's affairs, there would be trouble, and they were threatened with exposure. Naturally this put the gentlemen on their mettle. They were entirely innocent of any wrongdoing and resisted any attempt to coerce them into a false position. If any stealing had been done, it certainly was not done by the directors, and they were absolutely ignorant of it when the sale was made."

"How about the company's officers?" "Well, Mr. Halsey, the president, and Mr. Sutra the secretary, received small salaries for performing their duties and for that reason might have been expected to have been more careful in their reports than the Board of Directors; yet they are at the worst, but technically liable for accepting statements in good faith which only a most minute examination would have shown to be false. The accounts were unquestionably falsified but in such a manner as to require an expert to discover how it was done."

"It is simply a case of the men too busy to attend to details themselves,

trusting to the honor of others. The officers were deceived, the directors were deceived, and that's all there is to it. I don't say that the managers were guilty of any wrongdoing themselves. They were deceived, as well as the rest of us." Senator Dewey said: "I did not know that I was a director in the Traders' Fire Insurance Company. I may have been elected, but I never accepted the position. A newspaper man asked me to subscribe to the stock of the company and I did so. I never bothered looking into its affairs. It is quite likely that the interest of other well known men was obtained in the same way."

David Allison, cashier of the company, died in Roosevelt Hospital last Saturday. It is said his health was broken by worry over the knowledge of the crookedness of the company's affairs. He is said to have confessed to his wife that the accounts were falsified and fraud practised in preparing the company's statements.

Mrs. Allison declares she knows who it was that committed the frauds and threatens to disclose his name if any attempt is made to saddle the guilt on her husband.

The report of the insurance inspector has been forwarded to District Attorney Gardiner, who is making an investigation in an effort to apprehend the guilty parties.

L. D. Garrett is quoted as saying that the inability of the Traders' Fire Insurance Company to pay its debts is traceable in a measure to a transaction by which some of the directors profited individually, and this transaction was the reinsurance of the business of the Traders' Lloyds of which these directors were members, and whose debts had personally been guaranteed. Mr. Garrett's company, he says, was induced to take over the business of the Traders' Company by reason of a false statement made by certain of the company's directors in June last.

## UNIONISTS SUBDUING UNIONISTS.

A Striking Incident of Pure and Simple Solidarity.

According to a letter published in the DAILY PEOPLE recently there were seven striking weavers among the soldiers sent to maintain order in the coal regions. The bitter irony of the matter, the criminal blindness, and the utter weakness of the pure and simple union nerve to prove the point we have made again and again. Unionism consists of something more than dues-paying, fine phrases, a parade once a year, and a non-political declaration in favor of this or that candidate. Unionism should be, unionism is, more than the division of the working class into bodies ready, at the crack of the master's whip, to fly at one another. Unionism, striking even, consists of something more than a readiness to march out with a rifle on your shoulder, and "help keep order" in the ranks of your fellow men on strike.

It may have occurred to the seven weavers of Alleentown, because things do not occur to weavers until they are up against them, that there was any common ground between them and the miners. Their unions had taught them the necessity of a separate craft. They had had instilled into them the spirit of exclusiveness. Those lessons become evident when the logical action of marching out to kill and make is accomplished. The men in the coal fields had a right to strike. The men in the mills had a right to strike. Both should have understood that the defeat of one paved the way for the defeat of the other. Instead of that understanding—the basis of class consciousness—the striking weavers looked upon the striking miners as lawbreakers, and for the honor and the safety of this grand old republic, for the continuation of Democratic and Republican rule, in order that the Stars and Stripes might still wave aloft in unblemished purity, it was necessary to use the strong hand of the government, and they were the government's strong hand.

There is a lesson in the strike. There is a lesson in the methods being used to break that strike. There is a lesson in the men who assist in breaking the strike. Above all, there is the fact, that the working class playing against the working class, the antagonizing of different trades, the ignorance in which the men are constantly kept, are the weapons with which we are fought down to the ground.

How could the men know better? Their education makes right what they have done. Why should they deem it wrong to put into practice what is taught them every day in the year? They are but the outward workings of the true spirit of old trades unionism. They are the inevitable result of the policy that has been consistently pursued.

When this point is brought to the notice of a workman, he instantly understands it. When another point, worse than that if anything, he does not understand it. A man who goes into any of the governmental bodies on any platform but that of the Socialist Labor Party, is the equivalent of the soldier. He is there to do the work of the capitalist class. He is there to let legislation, and to be a partner in ordering out the soldiers. He is worse than the soldiers, because his power is greater.

This latest evidence of corruption, degradation and moral prostitution on the part of the upholders of pure and simple unionism should arouse the working class to the true realization of its duty. Smash the unions that tolerate and allow the unions that use the striking fellow unionists to shoot down their fellow workers. Organize the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

## REVIEW OF COAL STRIKE.

THE S. L. P. REVEALS TRUE INWARDNESS OF CONFLICT.

The Dastardly Work of the Labor Fakir—The Awful Condition of the Miners Due Thereto—The S. T. & A. to the Rescue.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 25.—Nine days ago 75,000 miners in the anthracite valleys of Pennsylvania laid down their picks and quenched their lamps, for an indefinite period, and started the greatest strike that has ever taken place in the anthracite coal fields.

Each day since then has found new recruits added to the striking army until at present the tie-up is complete from Carbondale to Pottsville, and from Bloomsburg to Mauch Chunk. 150,000 out of 141,000 miners are standing idle in blind revolt.

Lake buzzards swooping down on the battlefield at night, a horde of capitalist newspaper scribes have come into this region, used up tons of good paper and countless lead pencils, and then left their readers in the dark as to the real cause of the strike.

Advice of all sorts has been given to the men by all kinds of parasites, clerical, lay and otherwise, they should "be good" and they would get "justice." There were nice capitalists and capitalists that were not nice; and these "bad" capitalists and otherwise. They should "be good" miners if they only did what they were told, viz.—starve in silence and vote the capitalist ticket on election day.

The Socialist Labor Party, the party of progress and order through its different sections in these regions then stepped in, tore the capitalist masks from the faces of the miners' misleaders and supplied the information that makes up this review, the reading of which will bring light from out of the darkness that surrounds this situation and by so doing will enable the miner to move with lightning like rapidity to the Socialist Republic where company stores and all the rest of it will be swept away.

## A HISTORICAL GLANCE AT THE ANTHRACITE FIELDS.

The stranger who walks any fine afternoon through the Schuylkill or Wyoming Valley will easily find old miners of Welsh and Irish stock who will cheerfully give up their task of fixing their garden patch and talk by the hour of the good old times in these valleys when company stores, company houses and dockage systems were unknown. When the boss weighed the coal himself and the miner had three quarters of his product for his toll. He will tell you with glistering eyes of the '60s when \$100 a month was the rule not the exception. He will sing a song of peace and plenty, of hope and hard work when every miner walked with head erect and believed himself as he was, the architect of his own fortune.

This was before the time when great quantities of anthracite were produced and when the small operator was, and had to be, satisfied with the supply of labor power on hand. Later on the big railroad operators flooded this region with workmen from Lithuania, Hungary and Poland, and caused thereby a bitter feeling to spring up among the Irish and Welsh miners, who believed that their wages went down, not because of capitalist development, but because of immigration. This belief was strengthened by the speeches and writings of the notorious enemy of the working class Powderly, who lived in Scranton at that time. Believing in this way, he will curse the changes that have taken place since then, sob over the present, say a prayer for the salvation of his soul, and then go back to his garden patch bewailing.

Investigation will prove his tale to be correct in the main. The economic development that went on so rapidly after the war could have but one result, viz., the absorption of the small operator by the larger one and, finally, his expropriation by the coal carrying railroads. This wiping out of the small companies took an extreme form during the period of reckless railroad speculation and swindling that went on in the seventies.

In 1875 the Philadelphia & Reading road mortgaged their system for \$40,000,000, with which they played harkari with the cockroach operator. The Lehigh Valley followed suit, ditto, but on a smaller scale, the Pennsylvania railroad, and other roads, with the result that nine men now control this vast region and can make it smile with plenty or cause it to sicken with poverty as they will. Needless to say, they do not smile; the workers have absolute monopoly of the means.

The men are: Alexander J. Cassatt, president Pennsylvania railroad; Alfred Walter, president Lehigh Valley railroad; R. M. Olyphant, President of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad; W. H. Truesdale, President of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad; J. R. Morwell, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Joseph H. Harris, president of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railroad; and Susquehanna and Western Railroad; Irving A. Starnes, President of the Delaware, Susquehanna



and Schuylkill Railroad: Thomas R. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.

These nine railroads produce over 80 per cent. of the hard coal, and besides they hold the few small operators that are left, in a grip of steel, as the cockroach operator has to go to them to get their coal carried to tide water. They can supply them as they see fit. Thus do they also control the market.

The doom of the small fellow is written in large letters. These nine presidents can put every one of them out of business to-morrow if they will.

This monopoly of both railroads and coal mines produces a peculiar condition of affairs that enables the hard coal magnates to deceive their miners into a belief that their wages are small because no profit is being made on the coal.

They fail to say, however, that they are making enormous profits on their railroads, which exceeds the profit on their coal. In other words, they take the money out of one pocket marked mines, and say, "See how poor I am," then they place it in the other pocket marked "railroads," and keep silent. A case in point. Last month the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company claims to have lost \$28,000 on their coal, BUT THEY MADE OVER \$200,000 ON THEIR RAILROAD.

But this is not all.

Not only do they control the anthracite trade, but they also—but to lesser extent—control the bituminous trade. One of the independent (save the mark!) operators told me, with tears in his eyes, that they hauled seventy per cent. of the soft coal, and had enormous soft coal interests besides. For instance, Senator Elkins, of Virginia, is one of the largest stockholders in the P. R. C., and is also the biggest man in the coal business in West Virginia. So, if his trade is bad in hard coal, he coins money with soft coal. He catches them a-coming and a-going.

J. Pierpont Morgan, W. C. Whitney, Marcus A. Hanna, with the Vanderbilts and scores of other great capitalists, are all in the same fortunate position.

After reading these facts, the reader will readily see what an enormous power is arrayed against the poor devils who are striking here for a piece of butter to sweeten their dry bread.

With a soul aching with indignation, the Socialist workman says to the labor fakir: "You spawn of the devil, why do you place the miners' empty stomachs against the masses millions of these capitalists, who are entrenched behind the bayonet, and sheltered by the galling gun." The fakir in the coal fields replies not, save to murmur, as they did 100 years ago, "No politics in the union."

And yet over the whole situation in the coal fields, from Wyoming to Pennsylvania, in letters of fire these words may be traced:

..... Either Socialist politics in the union ..... or capitalist politics in the direct- ..... or's room.

The history of the miners' labor legislation proves the truth of this statement. Where are all the bills passed for the miners? Either consigned to the judicial graveyard, with "unconstitutional" marked on their tombstones, or lying mildewed in their pigeon holes because of non-enforcement by capitalist officials.

Here are a few of them: The Company House Bill, The Checkweighman Bill, The Company Store Bill, The Eight-Hour Bill, The Lumber Bill, The Run of Mines Bill, The Blacklist Bill, The Dockage Bill, etc., etc.

On the other hand every bill the coal and railroad companies desire is speedily passed in Harrisburg. They dictate the nomination of every State representative. They make or unmake governors as they list. They put their own men on the bench of the Supreme Court and all other courts. They boss the sheriff of every county. Booted and spurred in the saddle of economic power they wield the lash of the political power, and ride rough shod over the proletariat of the Keystone State.

The Pennsylvania when in good humor tells a story that, while somewhat old here, may be new to most of my readers. It well illustrates the facts cited above.

At one of the sessions of the Harrisburg legislature they were rather tardy about adjourning. This was played on the nerves of one of the representatives that he concluded he would have to get drunk, so as to restore his equilibrium. After touring the red light district all night he went into the capital next morning buoyed up, as many drunken men are, with the idea that he was the soberest man present. He staggered down to his seat, met his colleague from an adjoining county, and said: "Does the Pennsylvania Railroad want any more bills passed?"

His colleague replied, "No."

"Well," said he, "Why in h— don't we adjourn. There is nothing else for us to do."

He hit the nail on the head. The Pennsylvania legislature is the property of the coal barons of the State.

With the elective offices in their control, it goes without saying that all appointive offices are filled with men who are their obedient servants. Take the mine inspector as an example. His duty, as fixed by law, is to supply the citizens of the State with all information relative to the mining of coal. He goes so to a certain extent. Every ounce of coal that is mined in the State, and who mines it, is published in his report, but exhaustive search over the reports for years fails to show a rub of the wages paid. On that all important point the operators muzzle him.

The 140,000 miners protest against such conditions as these: Fleece in the company store; robbed in the mine by having to pay \$2.75 a keg for powder that costs but eighty cents; swindled by paying rack rents for hovels called company houses; unemployed half the time at the whim or caprice of the coal barons. Denied any amusement, half clad and half starved the miner readily revolts and then the job of the coal baron is completed by his agent the pure and simple trades' unionist labor fakir

who then steps in, organizes the men, leads them in battle array against his masters, talks arbitration and other rot, as if the vampire and his victim have anything to arbitrate, marches him over the blood spattered bodies of his comrades at Hazleton and elsewhere, up to the ballot box and there helps him cast a ballot for the men against whom he is striking and thus fixing the capitalist in power, he rivets the chain on his own limbs. Thus the strike ends; dripping with blood and wet with tears, the miner goes back to work bowed with face turned to the ground and without the power left to lift it to the stars. His hopes burned up in the fire of the Regular's rifle or the Pinkerton's revolver, his aims and aspirations crushed; hopeless, propertyless, despondent; a wage slave.

After forty years of battling, the finger of truth on the page of history has drawn the above picture of the coal miners.

The pure and simple official of the United Mine Workers' Union is a capitalist politician. Go over the coal fields of the nation, and wherever a tippie is seen at the mouth of a shaft, drift, or where the breaker lifts its black skeleton-like form to the skies, there, on guard, you find the capitalist politician, with a United Mine Workers' card in his pocket and words of hatred for the Socialist new trades unionist on his lips.

Let the doubting ones look at the roster:

M. D. Hatchford, Hanna Republican.  
John McBride, ditto.  
John Mitchell, ditto.  
Pat Dolan, Bryanite.  
William Warner, both.  
Fred Diller, Demo-Rep.  
J. B. Wilson, Democrat.  
John Fahney, Democrat.  
J. Hunter, Republican.  
W. D. Ryan, Republican.  
T. L. Lewis, Republican.  
Benjamin Jones, Rep. Dem.

This is a condensed list of past and present national officers.

To this might be added hundreds of other lesser lights, who earn little blood money by placing the capitalist behind the guns, with their hand on the trigger, and the miners, with their wives and children facing its deadly muzzle.

I have said that this fight lasted for forty years; but there is an ending to all things. From out the ranks of the workers there arose men of character and with clear vision, who saw the remedy, the capture of the public powers by the proletariat; and, seeing this, they voiced their views with no uncertain tongue. The result was the starting of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, or new trade unionism. The capitalists were thrown into panic. If the men organized in this way with politics in the union, their race was run. It had to be stopped somehow. The Phillips bill was passed. It was a bill fathered by Congressman Phillips, a railroad and coal oil millionaire. It provided for a commission to be made up of labor fakirs who ostensibly would roam over the nation and settle disputes between capital and labor, and secure data that would tend to bring about that Utopian and altogether idealistic state of affairs—harmony between miner and operator. In reality, it was a bill that had for its object the formation of a commission of labor fakirs who would tour the country, and devise ways and means to scuttle the Alliance.

The cat came out of the bag when Senator Perkins, of California, rose in the United States Senate with a copy of the constitution of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance in his hands and said while speaking in support of the bill: "This is the way the workmen are commencing to organize now." And then read the declaration of principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

THOMAS A. HICKEY.

Put to Work by Hanna.

President Schaefer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has resigned his position to go on the stump for McKinley. He had just led the strike of the Association to a disastrous finish, and there was some talk of sending him back to the factory. Pure and simple leaders, however, do not go back to the factory with any degree of alacrity. In fact they are always ready to keep out of the factory, no matter how large the salary they can manage to draw outside may be. Schaefer goes on the road because it was alleged that he favored Bryan. He does not favor Bryan. This country has just passed through a period of unexampled prosperity, and it is his intention to prove to his fellow workmen, for whom his heart beats with longing, that if they wish to have the prosperity continue they must vote for and elect William McKinley. Part of the prosperity which came was due to the strike in which this stumping labor leader figured. That prosperity was matched through the whole country by other evidences of still greater prosperity, and some of it is in operation to-day. Mr. Schaefer, while talking about going back to the shop, was only waiting for a bid. He may have been ready to go on the stump for Bryan, but the money may not have been forthcoming. One thing is plain: while the strike was on, and while union money flowed in, Schaefer neither talked about going back to the mill, or of going on the stump. The strike job paid better.

It appears that Sulzer, the celebrated Siwash statesman from New York is very angry at Perry Heath, one of Mark Hanna's able campaign fakirs, who has been charged with circulating the story that Sulzer "expense accounted" nearly all of the Boer Relief fund out of existence. It is to be hoped that Sulzer meets up with Heath and lambastes him into proving what went with the so-called fund. Nearly \$20,000 was raised and about \$18 turned over to the Boers. Sulzer ought to criminal libel or club Heath into letting the Boers and the contributors know who got it.

## MALLONEY IN PLAINFIELD.

DRIVES HOME CONVICTION BY HIS ORIGINAL STYLE.

Shows the Workers the Cause of "Overproduction" and Their Mission in "Expansion"—Urges Them to Become Class Conscious and Vote for Their Own Interests.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 26.—A large and sympathetic audience greeted Joseph F. Malloney, The Socialist Labor Party's candidate for President, here this evening.

At the first Socialist meeting ever held here, which was about three weeks ago, the speaker, E. F. Wegener of Jersey City, was arrested and subsequently released, having stood up for his right to free speech. This action of the authorities but served to whet the appetite of the wage workers, and they turned out in force. The result was that the meeting was the best held in Plainfield up to date. H. T. Gunn was chairman.

The audience, from their manner, appeared to have expected a treat, and to judge from the result, this was a case in which the expected happened. Mr. Malloney's original style, his blunt expressiveness and homely illustrations were calculated to carry conviction to every heart. His aim was not to impress his audience with the notion that they were listening to a great orator; the purpose apparent in every sentence he uttered was the enlightenment of his hearers, not only in regard to their present position; to the manner in which they are hoodwinked and exploited, but also as to a power which lies within their grasp, which if rightly used would become the instrument of their own emancipation.

A grin appeared on many a face when the speaker bluntly assured the people that they themselves were responsible for the conditions all groaned under. They felt he was telling them the truth and seemed to long for an opportunity to redeem past errors. He brought home to them in his humorous manner, how little the politicians troubled themselves about the working classes except at election times when they required their votes; and then, in order to stir them up, they agitated various questions taking up or casting aside an issue, according as it seems expedient.

Dealing with overproduction and expansion, he showed how the workingmen, after creating by his labor an excess of commodities, was first thrown idle through glutting of the markets, which rendered him unable to purchase the result of his own labor. Other markets must, therefore, be found. Hence the invasion of other countries, the holding of savage people on the pretence of civilizing them, and the grabbing of their territory. And who did the dirty work of the capitalists? Who invaded savage countries in order to compel the natives to wear clothes which they do not need, and use other goods quite as superfluous? Why the men who were idle because he had worked too fast. They could not buy what they had produced because the capitalist held it, and the share he received in wages was equal to only one-fourth of the whole; so they were obliged to sell themselves over again and go to those other countries and force upon a strange people the goods of which millions stand in need at home.

Mr. Malloney urged upon his hearers the necessity of putting an end to this iniquitous state of things, and that that could be accomplished only by every workman becoming a class-conscious Socialist worker and uniting with his fellows to make a determined attack for the overthrow of capitalism—a sentiment that was received with wild applause.

The mental degeneracy of the millionaires becomes more evident every day. Suicides, beastly orgies, Tenderloin escapades in which the central figures are men and women of the very wealthy families, are matters of every day occurrence. The theory that it requires brains to acquire millions gets mufly a hard knock as one after another of these plutocrats are shown to be fit only to fill cells in lunatic asylums. To allow such a class to rule is even more silly than the frogs action in taking a log for their king.

The wholesalers in the woolen trade are trying to reconcile what seems to them a contradiction. The sales of clothing this year were unusually large. The amount manufactured was unusually small. The conclusion reached is that there had been an over production and that the retailers simply worked off the stock of goods on hand. There is another explanation that the manufacturers seem to have overlooked. They cannot gauge their own capacity for production. It is much easier to stock the market now than it once was, and it is much harder relatively to clear it out. The rate of production is so great, and there are so many men who engage in the business that it is impossible to keep the mills and workshops running at all times. The stagnation of which complaint is made bids fair to become chronic. In fact, it is chronic, only just now there is a slight intensity that rather worries the men who are too near the source of things to understand the cause. Every explanation which they make shows their utter incapacity for thought or for reasoning. They need a few lessons in the very things that they make so much fuss about running.

Mr. Bradley Martin, Jr., hops into public view with the announcement in a yellow paper that he favors "Imperialism." The young fellow may or may not have had time to read his article after his servant wrote it, but he certainly should be more careful about signing his name to a rubbish of the "Conservative Record." The proprietors of that lively periodical might sue him for intruding their copyright.

## IMPERIALISM.

(Continued from page 1.)

standpoint of utility and economy, there is no danger of a change to monarchy in the United States, as Cleveland and McKinley HAVE done the bidding of the capitalist class and Bryan WILL do the same if elected as efficiently on a salary of \$50,000 per year as does Queen Victoria that of the British capitalist on a salary of \$2,000,000 per year.

The plutocratic wing of capitalism in the United States have practically dominated the governmental policy since Grant's election in 1868. From that time until 1892 a wide open policy was in vogue, extending from the smallest municipal council through the county and State legislative assemblies up to the halls of the Federal Congress. Every Alderman, State Legislator, Congressman and United States Senator and etc., caught the idea in the mind of the dominant class and this idea was that it is all right to steal providing the stolen goods be brought to the home, ward county, district or state of the respective representative who did the stealing. Boudieism was the order of the day so long as the burden of taxation could be shifted on the shoulders of the petit bourgeois. In fact, taxation has been one of the prime means, used by plutocracy to bankrupt its weaker partner in crime. The census of 1890 showed among other things the nearly bankrupt condition of the middle class, which at that time comprised 39 per cent. of the total population, but at the same time owned only 24 per cent. of the nation's wealth; hence a new policy was instituted by the grand bourgeois from 1892 to 1896. It was during this period that the cry for a business man's administration became prevalent from one end of the country to the other.

Civil service reform was also demanded, and civic federations sprung into existence from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Texas. Since then in all branches of the federal government economy in running expenses has been the watchword, and each head of department has entered into competition with every other head of department to see which should be most successful in exploiting the proletariat under his control.

In fact, Cleveland's late Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, took to himself particular credit for the number of supernumeraries he lopped off in his department and thereby the money he saved to the honest (?) taxpayers. In instituting this change the petit bourgeois was used as a cat's-paw by the grand bourgeois to pull their plutocratic chestnuts out of the fire, in manufacturing sentiment for civil service reform and a business man's administration. The same game was played on these middle class dupes when they were inclined to stir up the sentiment for the liberation of the reconquered Cuba. Not, however, until plutocracy was ready to enter upon the conquest of the East was the trap sprung that set the working class of this country at the throats of the working class in Spain.

WHO PAYS THE TAXES?

The capitalist class both the big and little, fully recognized the fact that the wage-earner, the working class, does not pay the tax, and they also realize that while to-day this class in all dominant industries creates all the wealth produced in these industries, at the same time all that portion of wealth on which taxes are levied and out of which taxes are paid never comes legally into the possession of its creators. They as a class are robbed of this portion of the fruits of their toil by and through the operation of the wage system, which under capitalism gives to them simply the means of subsistence.

While plutocracy, from 1892 to 1896, through the labor vote and other means at its disposal, succeeded in shifting the major part of the burden of taxation onto the shoulder of the petit bourgeois, the census of 1890 showed them that in the very near future the whole burden of government would come to rest on their shoulders, as a result of the complete bankruptcy of the whole middle class; hence the reason on their part, since 1892, for demanding and enforcing economy in the cost of government. This class knows that the United States, as a nation, has become economically one of the world's great powers, and in order to hold her own in the struggle for existence against the rest of the world, she must be able to do the work of the world by the expenditure of as little energy as any of her international competitors. In fact, so intense has the competition for new markets become that all things else being equal, the nation whose governmental affairs are most economically administered stands the best chance to survive in the struggle for existence.

PROPERTY RIGHTS VERSUS PERSONAL RIGHTS.

At the time of the adoption of the Federal constitution, wealth being quite evenly diffused, power was also quite evenly diffused; yet at this time even the rights of property were considered paramount to the rights of persons. Should any one doubt this statement, let him read the debates of the constitutional convention, held in Philadelphia—behind closed doors—in May, 1787, and all doubts will be removed from his mind on this score. In fact, the right of franchise was restricted, through a recognition of the right of property to rule, in several of the thirteen original States, and in some of these States all of these restrictions have not, as yet, been completely removed. The principal reason why these restrictions were removed in any of the States was because the property-holding class soon found out by experience that they had nothing to fear, politically, from the propertyless class so long as it could dictate politics to that class. In fact, up to the present aside from the few thousand votes cast for Socialist Labor Party candidates, they have had no cause to fear the vote of the working class.

At the close of the nineteenth century the proletariat vote of the United States can still be depended on for some capitalist candidate. However, with all its faults, growing out of their non-class conscious state, the working class have shown but little disposition to run off after the strange Gods of middle class

reformers; hence, by no portion of the property holding class is the proletarian class hated and despised more than by these same middle class reformers. The daily prayer of these hypocritical friends of the working class is about as follows: "O! Lord we pray thee to institute such conditions as will enable us still to pose as the saviors of humanity and at the same time permit us to disfranchise the town and city workmen, who for years, by their ballot, have prevented us from exterminating the octopus, plutocracy, that is sucking our life blood day by day, and O, Lord, we also pray and beseech Thee to leave conditions as they are in the rural districts, as the farm proletariat can yet be depended on to do our political bidding."

Outside of a few industrial centres like Rhode Island, the working class as yet has little to fear from plutocracy in the way of depriving them of their political rights, and for this reason: the grand bourgeois knows that the petty bourgeois is strictly class-conscious, while the working men are not, and they further realize that were the working class disfranchised to-morrow, 9 per cent. of the population—their class—would stand no chance in a political struggle with 39 per cent. of the population—the Middle Class. Under such conditions there would be no question of Bryan's election.

As things are to-day, the dominant class knows, that in the struggle for working class votes, it stands a much better chance than do the middle class competitors and right here we desire to predict that as the manufacturing and commercial industries of the south become more fully developed it is these captains of industry, the grand bourgeois, who will do all in their power to re-enfranchise the negro. The reader should never forget that in the Bryan Democracy—the middle class of the South which is doing all in its power to deprive the blacks of their political rights, and not the plutocratic planters and industrial capitalists.

In closing we desire to impress this thought upon the minds of the proletariat in this country; so long as the working class ballot is used to crucify the working class, by voting for the candidates of their exploiters, so long will property rights be considered paramount to humanity's rights and so long will political power continue to concentrate more and more into the hands of a privileged few. But, on the contrary, when the whole working class shall stand as one man and refuse longer to use its vote to aid in its own crucifixion and instead use the class conscious socialist ballot to capture the machinery of government from the chief justice of the United States to the township Justice of the Peace; from the chief executive to the township constable; from the United States Senators to the township Supervisor and thereby capture the political power itself, then, in order to insure complete economic political security for its class and its progeny, it will be necessary for it to institute conditions under which for the first time in the history of the world the rights of humanity will be in theory and in fact paramount to the rights of property. Then will there be a diffusion of power, resulting from a diffusion of property on a national scale, similar to that of the early commune before the advent of political society. To-day the paramount issue to the paramount class—the proletariat—is not imperialism, but on the contrary it is: Shall the people of the world who do the work of the world have the full fruits of their toil? To secure this capitalism must die and the Socialist Commonwealth take its place. To accomplish this you must vote the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

H. S. ALEY.

Lincoln, Neb.

CROKER ON PURITY OF BALLOT.

The Debaucher of the Franchise Posing As Its Saviour.

Crocker's great appeal to young men, while it may not be written in the purest of English, is a master move on the political field. He understands the place the new voters have in the success or failure of a party, and he is aware of the fact that for his party to continue its supremacy, it must have the young man. He attempts to gain the young man by singing the no-hope song, and pointing to the closed gates of the past. In other words, he tries to influence the voters of to-day by recurrence to olden times. He attempts to make the father's issue, the son's fight. Because the voters now long dead lived under certain conditions, he would have the voter who is, fortunately, very much alive, use his utmost endeavor to return to those conditions. Crocker takes the attitude of the bankrupt middle class, and while he, personally, is abreast of the average capitalist, he plays upon the necessities of the middle class. In this he is the true political charlatan.

He is also a charlatan when he accuses another man, similar to himself in many ways, of "destroying the sacredness of the ballot." We do not doubt that Hanna would destroy it, if it lay within his power, and that he would not destroy its sacredness, but that he would stamp the ballot itself out of existence. Both actions are beyond his power. It does not lie with one man, or with one party to perform such an action. To-day the working class, and the working class only has that power, and the growth of the Socialist vote proves that it not only intends to preserve the ballot, but that it intends to increase its effectiveness, and its sacredness.

It seems a little strange for a Tammanyite to talk about the sacredness of anything. The demagogic appeal to the "young man" to sacrifice the progress society has made during all the centuries is a wanton attempt to violate sacred human rights. The method whereby Tammany acquires its campaign fund is a desecration of humanity. The political juggling in which it indulges is a prostitution of intelligence.

Crocker on the sacredness of the ballot, or the sacredness of anything, is a huge, grand farce. He has dragged religion at his heels, and he has made it accessory to the vilest, the blackest, and the most wanton crimes. Crocker on the sacredness of the ballot looks well in the face of his ballot stuffing career.

# The Daily People.

The attention of the readers of the Weekly People is called to the following:

IT IS NECESSARY TO USE ALL OUR ENERGY IN PUSHING THE AGITATION.

IN ORDER TO DO THIS WE MUST WORK EVERY DAY.

## THE DAILY PEOPLE,

the only English Socialist paper in the world, can perform the work.

ITS EDITORIALS MAKE SOCIALISTS.

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BY PUSHING THE MAILING LIST OF THE DAILY PEOPLE

IT TAKES THE PLACE OF SPEAKERS.

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In order to assist the Sections in this matter, we have arranged for the following:

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The Party members, readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE, sympathizers and all who are interested in the welfare of the working class should send in at least enough names to make a mailing list of 200,000 readers before November.

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CONTINUE IT TO-MORROW.

IT WILL BOOM THE VOTE OF MALLONEY AND REMMEL.

IT WILL HASTEN THE DAY OF FREEDOM.

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AFTER THAT HE WILL WANT THE PAPER.

### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEAD-

quarters of Boston, No. 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room open every evening. Wage-workers welcome.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Spring street, Newark, N. J. 455

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205 1/2 So. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p.m. Foresters' Temple, 129 1/2 W. First street, corner Spring. 455

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P. BRANCH 4, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, 8 p.m. except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along. 461

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274 & T. A. L. A. meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p.m. at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m. S. L. P. headquarters, 403 Grand st. Westville Bk. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome. 423

BOSTON SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY Headquarters, No. 45 Elliot St., rooms 4 and 5. Free reading room. Open every evening. Wage-workers welcome. 406

MCANDANAVIAN SECT. N. S.L.P. Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month, 10 o'clock a.m., at 235 E. 38th street. Subscription orders taken for the Second Socialist weekly. 429

MCANDANAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m. in Clance Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. 458

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CLUB, 14th Assembly District. Business meeting every Tuesday evening, 8 p.m. at Club rooms, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue. Pool Parlor open every evening. 457

SECTION PHILADELPHIA meets every second Sunday of the month, 2:30 p.m., headquarters, 1304 Germantown Ave. BRANCH No. 1 meets every Tuesday evening same place. 454

### Trades' & Societies' Directory.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA. MEETING at Headquarters, No. 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free lectures every Sunday, 3 p.m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p.m. State Committee every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a.m. in Hotel Pittsburg. Central Committee, 1st and 3d Sunday, 7:30 p.m. Pittsburgh District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A. meets 2d Sunday, of every month, 11 a.m. in Clance Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue. 458

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D., 451 W. 34th street. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for paper taken. 457

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE held every Monday evening, 8 p.m. at the People Building, 2-6 New Road, New York City. Daily People stamps purchased by delegates from 1st Annual Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue, E. 8th, Financial Secretary, 362 1/2 street, Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Livingston street. 456

SECTION AERON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p.m. at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Harvard street. 455

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE S. L. P. meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a.m. at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Spring street, Newark. Communications to John Homan, secretary, 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City. 454

WAITERS' ALLIANCE LIBERTY S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston street. Telephone call, 2221 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p.m. 453

WEST HAVEN SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of the 25d Assembly District, W. 148th st. Business meeting, 2d and 4th Monday. Free reading room; 8 to 10 p



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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,069  
In 1890..... 13,331  
In 1892 (Presidential)..... 21,157  
In 1894..... 53,133  
In 1896 (Presidential)..... 86,564  
In 1898..... 82,201  
In 1899..... 85,231



For President,  
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,  
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,  
VALENTINE REMMEL,  
of Pennsylvania.

Let us be content to work,  
To do the thing we can, and not presume  
To fret because it is too little.  
E. B. BROWNING.

## A SILVER BUG, AND A LADY BUG.

Mr. Hearst, silver-mine owner, trust-owner, millionaire, anti-imperialist, and several other things, is much exercised over the fact that McKinley refuses to allow his paramount issue to stand, and that he still persists in running on a gold standard platform. The Republican papers retort that the Democrats cannot hide the true state of affairs by raising the cry of imperialism. The one thing for which they stand is free silver, and on that issue this campaign must also be fought.

It is much like the fight on the tariff question. When free silver bobbed up in all its rugged health and manly beauty four years ago the Republican press asserted that no such scheme would mislead them for an instant. The issue was the tariff, and the campaign must be conducted accordingly. Then the tariff was forgotten, and it remains in oblivion to-day; a relic, a political antiquity, an aged thing to which only the aged refer. Both sides found that the tariff was worn out and that a new hallucination must be given to the American voter.

So with free silver. Both sides, fervently accusing each other of bad faith, back away from it, relegate it to the rear; and in backing away they leave behind them all the sublime literature and all the unique philosophy that made the financial discussion the most obvious piece of freak politics that ever warped a nation's judgment.

Mr. Hearst, personally, let the question of free silver go by the board with a great deal of regret, as he is interested in the matter from many standpoints. If he was successful as a silver bug, he would have much more opportunity to be successful as a lady bug. Fate is against him, and free silver can descend to some minority party as a cast-off hope of the great Democracy.

In blinding the voters to the real state of affairs it is not customary for either party to sterilize the tongues or pens of its speakers and its writers. They are supposed to infect, and the matter which is now being printed and spoken is in the most germ-laden condition.

There is the ridiculous side, there is the cowardly side, there is also the treacherous side, and there is also the dangerous side. Hearst, to uphold his bright red reputation, has gone perilously near the danger line on several occasions. The very fact that he is a travesty on honesty and intelligence does not seem to in-

jure him. He defends the working class—and he cuts down his newboys. He speaks with tears in his colored supplement of the wrongs suffered by the women of the working class—and he tries hard to establish a reputation for himself. He attacks the Republican party on the score of its duplicity—and at the same time he deserts, under cover of deep, heartfelt prostrations, every principle for which he stood in 1896.

The men who read his paper, and who drink in large draughts of editorial wisdom from its columns, should contrast any two successive issues. A longer period that that never goes by without a contradiction or an equivocation. In this he is typical of his class. There is but one principle: make money. There is but one duty: spend it in riotous living. There is but one thing, for the human race: debauch it. There is but one course with the working class: brutalize it. Mr. Hearst attempts all these things. His success is conditioned upon the lack of class consciousness in the working class. Just as steadily as that rises, just so steadily does his power fall. We may, if we so will, exterminate the political and economic vermin, and a little intelligence well applied is the best possible thing with which to rid the world of the present insect brood.

## A ONE-SIDED WAR.

"More persons were killed and injured in factories in this State last year than in the Army and Navy during the Spanish war."  
—New York Tribune, Sept. 27.

The "Tribune" is a capitalist organ of the so-called "respectable" order. It did not comment either adversely or favorably on the above item, merely published it as it would the account of the weather, so many inches of rainfall, so many "persons" killed in the factories. To the mind of the capitalist, all this appears to be part of the natural order of things.

These "persons" who were killed were human beings. Were they the brothers of the "persons" who publish the "Tribune" and own its stock? Were they brothers to the "persons" who compose the capitalist class to which these owners of "Tribune" stock belong? Not at all. The "persons" killed in the factory resembled in outward appearance these other "persons," but the relationship which existed between them was not that of brothers, but of vampire and victim.

The "persons" killed in the factories were murdered by the "persons" who own these factories and who also own the "Tribune" stock. These factory-owning "persons" do not kill the factory-operating "persons" because they hate them, nor do they kill them in fair fight as foemen on an open field. The vampire does not hate the animal whose blood it sucks, nor does the vampire attack its prey openly.

But these "persons" were killed in war. In a war in which the slaughter falls on one side and the spoils on the other. The workmen are killed in this war at the rate mentioned in the "Tribune" and their estates, the capitalists who own the machinery that do the killing, never lose a man. As a matter of fact and figures, if as many of the capitalist class were killed in a month as there are workers—the working class would have to import some capitalists to do the killing—or else die of old age.

There is no reason other than the insatiable greed of the factory-owners why these factory workers should be killed. In the factory and on the railroad the desire for ever larger profits bars out the life-saving device and drags in the mind-numbing and muscle-exhausting long hours of toil. The blood of the factory victims drips from the hands of the capitalist just as truly as did Abel's blood from the hands of Cain.

This war must end. It can only cease when the "persons" who kill without malice are deprived of the vampire-like power of sucking the life-blood of the "persons" who work. This power is not the natural power which the strong man has over the weak one. It is a social power and is derived from the ownership of the machines which the wage-workers operate for the benefit of the capitalist and which mangle and kill these factory "persons." So, to kill the "persons" of the capitalist class would have no result. The ownership of the machines must be transferred from the mischievous and murderous grasp of the capitalist into safe hands.

The working class of the nation must become the owner of these machines which to-day deal death. The capitalist class must be wiped out as completely as the feudal barons and the chattel slave holders were wiped out. The one-sided war must become a class-conscious battle on the part of the "persons" who are doomed to death by the present ruling class.

The ballot is the galling gun to use in this battle. That gun must be trained against the vampire class by workingmen who do not look through bourgeois spectacles and consider it quite natural that "more persons were killed and in-

jured in the factories," etc.

The Socialist Labor Party demands the absolute surrender of the capitalist class.  
Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

## IMMORALITY BREEDS IMMORALITY.

"It must be clearly understood that there is no such thing as a Trust problem in itself. The Trust problem, as it is called, means the widespread tendency to do business on a wide scale."  
—Prof. Richard T. Ely.

It is a fundamental maxim of morality that the lines must be drawn sharp between the several degrees of crime. That great work on ethics, and veritable Anatomy of Crime, Dante's "Inferno," exemplifies the point. Murder, theft, etc., are not of equal degree of turpitude. The manslayer in wrath, the highwayman whose trade is robbery, are not equally black with the manslayer or thief who uses his fiduciary position as a point of vantage against his victim. To steal a cabbage is not equal to embezzling trust funds. The difference is such as to render the two generically different. In the weakness of the human flesh, prone to slip and fall, Experience, Wisdom, Morality have found it necessary to mark sharp the difference; while immorality has with equal persistence ever sought to blur the line. The immoral soul argues "all crimes are equally crimes, THEREFORE, all are equal crimes," and thus, by trying to pull down lighter offences to his own depth of infamy, seeks to impart a lighter dye to his own deep dyed misdeeds.

Against the above principle of Ethics, Prof. Ely sins in the passage quoted above from his latest contribution to the pending Social Question. He therein seeks to do for the ruling, bloodstained Capitalist Class or Plutocracy the very thing that every defaulter of trust funds seeks to do when he generalizes over his offence: claims for it a "widespread tendency; and argues that "all crimes are equally crimes," therefore, "all crimes are equal," with no difference between him and the tramp who leaps over a fence and purloins a cabbage.

There is a Trust problem; and it cannot be pecksniffed out of the way, with generalizations about "widespread tendencies to do business on a wide scale," any more than the defaulter of trust funds could pecksniff out of the way the deep damnation of his action by generalizations about "widespread tendencies to purloin cabbages." The "tendency to do business on a wide scale" can not, and does not bring the shoe-black boy, who hustles for shoes to shine, into the same social-economic category with the mammoth capitalist and privately-owned concern, the Trust, that is able to dictate prices, to shatter the independent existence of crafts of small concerns, to displace labor at wholesale and thereby reduce the earnings of the working class proportionally, to carry a Nation's Government in its vest pocket, and dictate politics of "Expansion" whereby to dispose of its plunder at home by wading through carnage abroad.

The Trust problem is a new social-economic question that presents a distinct social problem, a social problem that has been maturing through the ages and is now at its fullest: Shall the tool of production continue to be private property after it has changed its character and become a public force, clothed with a public function? Material interests are the necessary foundation of thought. Where the material interests make for progress, thought is elevated and moral; where the material interests make for reaction, thought is groveling and immoral. Capitalism has survived its usefulness. To-day its material interests block progress; consequently the thought grafted upon it is immoral.

Prof. Ely's apology or plea for the Trust, forcing that apology or plea to resort to the manoeuvre of the criminal, is an illustration worthy of note, a warning not to be disregarded.

## "UNUTTERABLENESS."

Mr. Gompers has been heard upon the miners' strike. Speaking at Cincinnati at the Fall Festival, he said:

"Behind the miners is unutterable want."

The question comes, Are there degrees in "unutterableness?"

One day Mr. Gompers tells his audiences—fortunately they are thin, and are growing thinner—that his style of unionism is improving the condition of the workingman in various degrees of "giant strides." This language is held regularly when none of his organizations is on strike; just as soon, however, as they find themselves involved in a strike, his tune changes, and then, instead of the tune of "giant strides" towards prosperity, one hears the tune of "unutterable want." That this tune should now be on his lips is according to the schedule. The thinking workman pauses, and does some thinking hereat; and his conclusion is inevitable that Mr. Gompers is cheating, and that that

is his trade.

There are no degrees in "unutterableness." If the want of the miners is unutterable—and no one denies that it is—It follows that Mr. Gompers has been simply lying in chorus with the Democratic and Republican capitalist fleecers of the miners whenever he claimed that his style of Unionism was improving the condition of the workingmen by "giant strides." If the men, whose want is now unutterable, and who are in Mr. Gompers' style of Unionism, have, indeed, all along, had their condition improving by "giant strides," it must follow that their previous condition was "unutterable" and "unutterable" at a previous time—an absurdity.

A scab is he, who, being in the ranks of Labor, aids the decline of the Working Class for the sake of feathering his own nest. The definition fits Mr. Gompers to a T.

For the sake of escaping the necessity to work, for the sake of swelling his purse to enable him to go numerously on drinks and "do the towns" which he visits, Mr. Gompers finds it necessary to foot through the same horn as the capitalists: They falsely claim that the workingman's earnings are increasing,—so does he; they lure the workingmen into the shambles of the capitalist parties,—so does he; they shoot down the workingmen when these, unable to bear their "unutterable want," go on strike,—and he endorses as "friends of Labor," the reprobates who do such deeds, or who applaud them, as in the case of the Tammany State Senator Cantor; they reduce wage-earners and left, perpetuating "unutterable want,"—and he covers up their misdeeds by slinging the siren song of "giant strides" and last, not least, when, despite all the "giant strides," "unutterable want" asserts itself in strikes, Mr. Gompers plays the traitor to perfection by putting his cloven hoof into his own hellish mouth, suddenly proclaiming "unutterable want," and thereby seeking to secure the affection of his victims so that he may not lose his influence over them, and so that he may continue to be of service to the Capitalist Class.

This infamous man, regularly seeking to profit by the outbreaks of the very "unutterableness" that his style of Unionism breeds, and brazen enough to insult the Working Class of the land with his reckless contradictions, presents an unutterable picture that only organized scabbery, i. e., Gompersism, can produce.

## THE ACME OF POLITICAL INSANITY.

The report of the mobbing of Roosevelt at Victor, Colo., contained the significant statement that the crowd shouted "Cœur d'Alene" and "Bull Pen" as they attacked Roosevelt's guard of armed ruffians and chased them away.

This incident possesses a double significance. It shows that these wage workers are no respecters of persons when they wish to resent the insults and outrages to their class, and it shows how befuddled they are as to the authors and cause of such outrages. Their anger against Roosevelt and the party to which he belongs was justifiable and logical, but their friendship for Bryan is as foolish and suicidal as though they were to hoot Roosevelt and in the same breath cheer for McKinley.

The Bryan Democrats are the original Bull Pen men. The Governor of Idaho, Steunenberg, who called on McKinley for Federal troops to imprison and shoot the miners, was and is a Bryanite. Without his blundering for troops there could have been no Bull Pen. The murder of Mike Devine, Matt Johnson and the other miners who were done to death in the Bull Pen is directly traceable to the Bryanite State officials of Idaho. They were its originators.

Bryan and the Democratic party are as guilty in the matter as Roosevelt. Bryan and Roosevelt both approved of the actions of Steunenberg and McKinley.

The Kansas City platform of the Democrats and the Philadelphia platform of the Republicans are alike in their attitude to the Cœur d'Alene miners. No rebuke of the infamous Steunenberg has ever passed the lips of Bryan. On the contrary. In the case of using Federal troops to break a strike in Idaho 1890 he is the same Bryan who approved of Grover Cleveland using troops to break a strike in Illinois in 1894.

The hopeful feature in the Victor incident is that the lightning of working class anger struck at the political representative of the ruling class despite his fakish appeals to patriotism(?) and the gang of gun-lighting desperadoes who accompany him. That proved that the spirit of American manhood in the working class is aroused by the repeated brutalities of the capitalists. The discouraging feature of it is that this anger is still unintelligent, still directed by the demagogue and fakir, that it can still be turned to political advantage by the very men who are the authors of the inciting outrages.

All the more must the Revolutionist work unceasingly to clear the fog from

the minds of these workers, so that, instead of singling out a Roosevelt as an enemy and the equally guilty, if not guiltier, Bryan as a friend, their class-conscious wrath will overwhelm the capitalist class at the ballot-box and bury forever the Bryans, Roosevelts, Steunbergs and McKinleys in the common ruin of all lackeys of the Bull Pen building class.

This is the task of the Socialist Labor Party. The fighting spirit is there. Ours is the task of directing it against the citadel of capitalism. Insane in its descent to rowdism and its illusion as to the friendship of Bryan, this resentment can and must be guided into the proper channel.

Remember the Bull Pen built by Bryanites and McKinleyites, and  
Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

## DISHONESTY THE BREATH OF LIFE TO THE CAPITALIST.

The Republicans are accusing Bryan of being dishonest in his attitude on the Free Silver question. The Democrats accuse the Republicans of being dishonest in pretending to be frightened at what they claim is a dead issue.

Both the charges are true. Bryan insisted in 1896 that Free Silver alone would save the country from ruin; he now shelves the Free Silver question and says nothing of the absolute failure of his prophecies. The Republicans passed a currency bill which they said would settle the question forever; they are now calamity-howling over the danger of 16 to 1.

It is the same story on the other so-called "issues." Both parties are controlled by Trusts and both parties declare themselves against the Trust. Both parties are guilty of the Bull Pen outrage in Idaho, where 1,500 workingmen were unemployed for months without trial, and some of them killed, at the behest of the Standard Oil Company, yet both parties claim to be "friends of labor." The Republican party which allows the American flag to be hauled down by Great Britain on the high seas, poses as the party of patriotism. The Democratic party denounces Imperialism at the very moment when the negroes are being disfranchised by that party.

The explanation of this dishonesty can be found by reading a list of the names of directors of any great corporation or Trust. Every such list will be found to contain the names of both Republican and Democratic capitalists. Their industrial financial interests are identical, their division on political lines is merely a sham or pretence.

If the capitalists were to unite openly on the political field and set up one party, that action would cause the working class to see how necessary a thing the possession of political power is, and they would set up a party of their workers vastly outnumber the capitalists, this would mean the downfall of the capitalist class. So political dishonesty is brought into play.

John D. Crimmins, Tammanyite and D. O. Mills, Republican, Hugh J. Grant, Democrat and John J. Astor, Republican, agree as directors of big concerns which plunder the wage workers. As their real interests are the same, they are forced to become dishonest politically, they are forced to frame false issues to divide the working class voters. We find them setting up two parties so as to make one workmanman kill the other's vote and thus allow the concern in which both Democrat and Republican capitalists are interested to continue in its plundering of the divided wage workers.

This game is played very skillfully. No charge is too vile for the Republicans and Democrats to prefer against each other. The only redeeming feature of it is that the charges are all true. Born of Wrong, both parties are necessarily dishonest. Dishonesty is the very breath of life to the capitalist politicians.

The interests of all wage workers are identical. These interests require that the working class shall become the owner of the machinery of production. Hence, they need a political party of their own class. The advent of the Socialist Labor Party was the first honest, intelligent action on the part of the workers. That action heralded the destruction of the capitalist and, with him, the downfall of dishonesty and charlatanism in politics.

To force both parties of Capitalism to unite openly against the working class so that one blow of the Hammer will smash them both:

Vote for Malloney and Remmel.

## THAT ETERNAL BEGGING OF THE QUESTION.

The Republican party is issuing as a campaign document a 125-page book by Mr. Freeman Otis Wiley. The book is entitled "Education, State Socialism and the Trust." It is a long, dreary compilation of disjointed utterances by irresponsible persons, and neither educates nor throws any light on the subjects it mentions. In so far, the production deserves no mention, yet there is one feature about it that entitles it to the proud distinction of a thrashing at

our hands. All the more as the thrashing, by necessity taking in the Democratic party, will furnish additional proof of the intellectual bankruptcy of both the political expressions of the Capitalist System.

The feature referred to is brought out best by the heading of the closing chapter:

"Competition better than Government control."

This sentence limps; it is tainted with that worst of intellectual taints—the begging of the question triad.

If the sentence means anything, it means that competition exists; that this point is admitted by the disputants—Socialists and Capitalists; and that, accordingly, the discussion turns around the question whether the thing, loosely called "Government Control," is or is not preferable to "Competition."

Now, this is a begging of the question. The discussion is not around the question whether Competition or Government Control is preferable. The discussion turns around the point whether there at all exists Competition to-day. If Competition exists, there could be no discussion so long as there is Competition, the hardships are absent that instigate thought and discussion. The very fact of a 125-page book being found necessary on the question is ample proof that Competition has ceased to exist, that the resultant hardships are felt, and that movements are arising to solve the new problem.

There is no Competition to-day. The term "Competition" is a strictly technical term in social science. The everyday, dictionary sense of the word has no application. In the dictionary sense, as long as two men compete in a trade there is competition; in the sociologic sense such an interpretation is mere nonsense. Even if two railroad kings "compete," there is no competition in their industry just as soon as the development of that industry has become such that it bars from competition the remaining seventy-five millions of a nation. There is not to-day, in the nation, one industry worth naming that has not reached this stage. Among the few who own them, there may still be a competing struggle going on. To all sociologic purpose and intent, however, Competition is at end in such a nation because the overwhelming majority are excluded from all chance to admission in the competitive arena, and, as the inevitable result, become, in various categories, the economic slaves of the "competing" few.

The question to-day turns around the point: Competition having ceased, which is better, that remnant, that parody, that caricature of Competition, that still survives, that is generally styled "the Trust," and whose sociologic manifestations justify the term "Monopoly" given to it,—which is better, that or Socialism, i. e., the public ownership of the now monopolized tools with which to produce the necessities of civilized life?

The intellectual bankruptcy of the Democratic and Republican parties is revolting. On the one hand, the Republicans, by their question-begging policy, seek to ignore the issue and to switch it off to irrelevant fields; on the other, the Democrats, by a reactionary sociologic attitude seem incapable of stripping a good thing of its temporary ills, and of saving its permanent advantages. They pretend to wish to smash the Trust as a scourge, instead of saving its pre-eminent blessed feature, as a most perfect tool, and stripping it of its incidental blight, private ownership. By this double attitude of wrong, the Democratic and Republican parties are tangling up the skein of the discussion, and knot it to such an extent, that it will be none of their fault if that point is reached when only the sword will be capable of cutting through.

Fortunately, however, for the nation, the Socialist Labor Party has taken a strong footing. In its majestic rise there is a promise of safety, of peaceful solution. For its skilled hand the mission is reserved of untangling the knot.

Marcus A. Hanna is having his own troubles. He has fallen a victim to stage craze, and the flunkies who surround him are afraid to refer to his resemblance to his porcine caricatures and his unprintable grammar. Mark does not like the rude critics in his audiences who ask him about Trusts and shooting strikers, etc. He snarls back at them as though he were ordering his labor fakirs to lead his wage workers into a well-devised death-trap. Mark would do well to stick to the fat-frying part of the campaign.

Teddy Roosevelt took occasion to jump on Augustus Van Wyck out in Kansas City; that is, Van Wyck was in New York and Teddy was in Kansas City. He jumped on him the same way he performed his deeds of daring in the war, viz., in the columns of the yellow press. Teddy says he does not attack Van Wyck and the Ice Trust in the "Socialist spirit." No, no gallant knight of the spiked police club, you don't. To have the Socialist spirit means to be manly and decent. You are not guilty.



## Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—I heard a magnificent sermon last Sunday.

UNCLE SAM—By whom?

B. J.—By the Rev. Cornelius Higginbotham-Spoopedyke. The man is quite a Socialist.

U. S.—That chap is as much a Socialist as a sow is a horse.

B. J.—You seem to think nobody is a Socialist but you.

U. S.—I would be sorry indeed if my conversions went no further than that. But you take for a Socialist every one who coquettes with Socialism.

B. J.—Not at all. You seem to think Socialists are much rarer than they are in fact. Fact is, all our citizens are Socialists to a degree.

U. S.—How was that again?

B. J.—Just so. Is not co-operation the ultimate aim of Socialists?

U. S.—Let's say it is.

B. J.—Well; everybody co-operates with everybody else, whether conscious of the fact or not. And that is why I say that all our citizens are Socialists to a degree.

U. S.—And now that you have given your reason, I see whence proceeds your error.

B. J.—Don't they co-operate?

U. S.—Yes. The hen that grubs zealously for her food; that religiously sits on her eggs, produced with the sweat of her brow, and hatches out a brood of chicks; that fattens herself and her little ones, does she work, or don't she?

B. J. (a smile flitting over his mouth)—Guess she does work.

U. S.—And the cook, who, in the summer's heat and the winter's cold, spares no pains to sharpen his knife; who laboriously dives into the chicken-coop, goes through a sort of "blind man's buff" experience, captures a chicken, cuts her throat, "dres" her, cooks and eats her—does he work or don't he?

B. J.—I should say he does.

U. S.—And her work and his work tended to a common purpose—the comfort of the cook, eh?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Did he and she co-operate, yes or no?

B. J.—I—d—

U. S.—Yes or no?

B. J.—Well, yes.

U. S.—Yes. Now, how much good does that kind of co-operation do the chicken?

B. J.—The chicken—

U. S.—Yes; how much good does that sort of "co-operation" do the chicken?

B. J.—Not any that I can see.

U. S.—Suppose I were to tell you that the chicken and the cook are both co-operating with each other, whether conscious of the fact or not—what would you think of that?

B. J.—I refuse to answer.

U. S.—Then I'll answer for you. You would say cracking a joke. And that is what all those who do not understand the terms they use, talk about everything else. The "co-operation" of the two classes is the co-operation of the hen that works to fatten the capitalists and of the cook who "co-operates" by appropriating the hen's work and eating her up. When Socialists talk of co-operation they mean the overthrow and ending of such co-operation; they mean the uprooting of such "co-operation"; they mean the establishment of a social system under which the machinery of production is owned collectively, and as a result thereof, the fruits of co-operative labor are the property of and are enjoyed by the producers. You will perceive that this sort of co-operation is a horse of a different color, it is not the continuance but the upsetting of the present co-operation.

B. J.—According to this I was all wrong.

U. S.—Yes, and your Rev. Cornelius Stick-in-the-mud is a "co-operator" of the stripe of the cook above mentioned, a sort of "co-operator" whose life Socialism will make extremely burdensome.

Gen. Otis, the conqueror of the Philippines, after he has been allowing his mouth to open and shut when the wine was in. He says that all will be well in the Philippines when the insurgents "unite with their honest fellow countrymen in honest labor." That's the point! He must honestly labor for the benefit of the Republican and Democratic wage workers in this country. Not, of course, so that Otis may get rich and the capitalist class may powerful. Oh, dear, no!

Bryan resembles Winfield Scott in the manner in which he plays to the race prejudices of his audiences. And history is quite likely to repeat itself and make Bryan's finish closely resemble Scott's. Scott was the last presidential candidate of the Whig party and Bryan will come mighty near singing the same song of the Democratic party. What a splendid riddance of a lot of very bad rubbish!



# PATERSON SILK INDUSTRY.

## SCOUNDRELLY SCHEME OF THE LABOR FAKIRS IN LEAGUE WITH BOSSES.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 20.—The following clipping, from the capitalist press of this city, either the two will show which way the wind of "fakirism" is blowing.

Every silk worker should keep an eye on the dark, murky, clouds that are rising on the horizon. They foretell the approach of a coming storm in the silk industry.

Read the clippings and then judge for yourself.

"If the wages at the annex silk mills can be brought up to something near the standard of wages paid in this city, there is a hopeful future ahead for our silk industry. Paterson ought to help the organized silk workers in this noteworthy movement. If it fails the silk industry of Paterson will in time be a thing of the past. Our superior skill is all that saves us now, and annex labor is gradually improving in skillfulness."—Editorial "Evening News," Paterson, N. J., Sept. 10, 1900.

"George H. Blakely, President of the Board of Trade, has been approached by some of the leaders of the Broad Silk Weavers' Association to give financial aid to the movement to organize the annexes in Pennsylvania, and he met them with a counter proposition, which was prompted by what Mr. Blakely has seen in 'The Call' about men who have been soliciting for this object without authority. The men who waited on the President of the Board of Trade were all right, and they took kindly to his proposition.

Mr. Blakely wants them to hold an open meeting and come before the public with their grievances in this respect. He promised them to attend the meeting of the association next Tuesday evening, and support them in their efforts to organize labor in the places where the annexes have been established, as he believes that that will benefit the silk workers of this city. The meeting next Tuesday evening will be a public one, and probably other public spirited men will accompany Mr. Blakely to the meeting. With their meetings on this subject conducted in public, there will be little chance for unauthorized persons to 'work' the merchants of the city."—(News item in the "Morning Call," Sept. 11, 1900.)

The question of the Pennsylvania annexes is a burning one for the Paterson silk trade at present. The annexes have often proven a thorn in the side of the silk workers, as well as of the manufacturers, who had to meet a sharp competition based on cheap labor, low taxes, low rent, and the other important advantages—cheaper coal, and, in some cases, land given gratis for building purposes. On the other hand, the great skill of the labor of Paterson did not, and cannot, offset these great advantages, because the manufacturers who had started mills in Pennsylvania retained possession of their plants in Paterson, where they could have the most complicated work woven which could not be done in Pennsylvania. Thus it is that Paterson—the Lyons of America—has seen the growth of a strong factor of competition, which has been created by the manufacturers themselves, who foresaw that the industry would outgrow the limits of Paterson, and who, therefore, sought manufacturing settlements elsewhere.

The first of the Paterson firms to build elsewhere was the Phoenix Manufacturing Company, which put up the Adelaide mills in Allentown, Pa., in 1880. Paterson held the proud distinction for many years of producing more silks than any other city in the Union. This great output, which called for the labor of thousands of persons, was effected by fewer hands, comparatively speaking, than in any other city. The real ratio is hard to find, but it is safe to say that twenty-five to thirty-five per cent more work is done by the Paterson operatives than is done by any other. Despite this fact, Paterson—once the acknowledged "Silk City" of America—is now only another of the doomed factory cities.

During the past few years there has been at times an almost complete suspension of business. Agitation, unionism, impossible demands, have all been used as an explanation. But the explanation does not explain, and did not change the state of affairs. Paterson continues to decline, and the newspapers, the Board of Trade, the small business men and the pure and simple trade unionists are at their wits' end to find a remedy for the evils that confront them. New industries must be decored into this city; the wage workers must not frighten capital away; cheap labor markets must be made plentiful. As a matter of fact there is no cheaper labor in the country than some of the labor in the "Silk City" factories. Yet the silk industry cannot thrive here. Why?

The explanation is very simple to one who studies modern industry.

Paterson has declined because it is no longer a modern silk manufacturing city; and while it has some gigantic factories compared with the factories of ten years ago it is by no means in the competitive race with the new and improved factories in Pennsylvania and other parts of the country. Really modern methods do not prevail, and labor organization or no labor organization, Board of Trade or no Board of Trade, business men or no business men, capitalist newspapers or no capitalist newspapers—Paterson will continue to sink below the horizon of oblivion unless its whole industrial system is revolutionized and brought up to date. The silk industry like any other industry, has an organic life, and while the constituent parts may change abruptly and seemingly carelessly, there is a steady, uniform development. This is true of the silk trade, and Paterson, once the leading silk manufacturing city of America has fallen by the wayside because she did not keep pace with the development of the times. Where Pat-

erson once had the whole market, she now holds only a mere fragment. Where Paterson was once master of all, she must now enter as a competitor.

It is like the cotton industry in some ways. Twenty years ago New England practically held all the cotton industry—the finished product in its own hands. Then decay set in, and while more cotton cloth and yarn were made than ever before, New England has only a portion of it. The industry thereupon began to be uprooted and the labor organizations were supposed to have been the cause. Then the industry migrated and instead of dying, as it was supposed to do, the South stepped forward with gigantic factories. New and improved methods prevailed. The modern cotton factory is large in size, efficient in production, conducted on an economical scale, thorough in its organization and capable of producing more and better cloth than was produced under old time methods. Above all it is practically trustified, and while at present the great monopolies are playing fast and loose with the stock, they do so simply because they recognize its value and seek to out the small holders. When that is done we shall have the cotton trust in all its glory.

There is another thing in this connection that shows the improvement that has taken place. Skilled labor is no longer necessary. All that is required is strength and blind obedience. With them alone the young and healthy worker is an improved part of an improved machine, and therefore a worthy adjunct to modern capitalist methods of production.

When the cotton industry moved away it was the opinion of the uninformed workers that it had passed from the earth forever. They did not see that new fields were being broken in, and that also a new set of workers had been broken in to take the places of the former workers. The same opinion holds good today and in Paterson, where the cry is deep and bitter among the small business men and the silk workers, attempts are being made to regain the lost prestige, and once more march in the ban of capitalist production.

But, alas, all their efforts are doomed to meet with disaster and failure. The Paterson "Morning Call" on Monday the 20th, 1890 said:

"Ribbon weaving for many years was the staple work of the Paterson miller. This had been encouraged by the largest silk importing houses, which found an advantage in obtaining ribbons of mills right at hand instead of writing for orders to be filled from Europe. The duty of 50 per cent, or more was always enough to secure a profitable market for the home product. Ribbon weaving required expert men at the looms, and these men received high wages. The minimum of wages for these men was \$20 a week, and more of them received \$40 a week, while the bulk of the help, made up mostly of girls, received so little that the whole average of wages in the silk mills of Paterson in 1880 was only \$1 a day.

"The ribbon weavers union was powerful in those days, and it was the arbitrary action of their body which finally started the scattering of the silk mills into other parts of the country, and particularly into Pennsylvania."

During the long strike of the ribbon and broad silk weavers of Paterson in the spring of 1894, the tendency to go elsewhere to escape such trouble was accentuated—and then began the silk-making boom in Pennsylvania with a vengeance.

As the manufacturers looked over that State they found it offered many advantages. Silk and its products are light and freights therefore are not of importance that they are with cotton or wool mills, while throughout Pennsylvania very few found scores of towns where the cost of coal was less than \$1 a ton, where the local authorities were glad to remit taxes for many years on the mill properties and where there was an abundant supply of the cheap labor which is a necessity of the silk industry.

This shifting of the silk industry to Pennsylvania and other parts of the country was not caused by an absence of men there, but was caused by a fullness. There also a change had taken place and prepared the country for a still greater change. The constant stream of pioneers had opened up the country and prepared it for the agriculturist. The small farms gave a means of living to almost countless numbers, but here a change was destined to take place. The bonanza farm took the small farmer from the land, and cast him on to the world, with no means of making a living. Only a tithe of the former independent farmers could find employment as wage workers on the farm, so they migrated to the large cities. Here, too, the struggle for work was relentless, and an immense army of unemployed was the result. THIS IS THE VIRGIN FIELD OF LABOR POWER THAT THE CAPITALIST FOUND AND IS NOW WORKING TO PERFECTION.

This is the inevitable tendency of capitalism. It goes where labor power is cheap, and where raw material is accessible. Both of these are plentiful in Pennsylvania, and the south, and to the market where labor can be procured the cheapest the silk industry went.

"The New York 'Sun,' on November 19, 1890, said:

"Another field where silk manufacturing may become an important industry is just being exploited in a New York house. Within a month or two a mill has been put in operation in Fayetteville, N. C., by the Ashley & Bailey Manufacturing Company, in which it is their intention to see young negro labor exclusively. The mill has been provided with competent teachers, and already from 75 to 100 hands are at work, led by the first pupil, a young negro preacher. The projectors of the enterprise believe that the young people of the negro race are well adapted to acquiring the manual dexterity needed for silk handling, and if this proves true, they will go on and

build other mills as hands become available. The present mill will employ 350 hands, and do spinning and broad silk weaving.

It is probable that in the future, at least until some great revolution is made in machinery for dealing with silk filaments, that the best interests of the silk manufacturers and of the country will be served by scattering the mills about in many places rather than concentrating the industry. In this way employment will be given to the surplus labor of the community, and especially to laids and ladies who make the most valuable operators because of their dexterity of touch, and even the low wages which silk making pays will be a blessing to the people. These wages, according to a table in a recent report on the industry in Pennsylvania, are an average of \$1.21 a day for males, and 70 cents a day for females in a list which shows the earnings of operatives in all occupations in the State—in which the highest wages are for steam pump makers at \$2.44 a day and the lowest are for the female silk workers at 70 cents."

There is still another side to the matter: In Paterson, low as the wages and conditions of the workers have fallen, there is a certain standard of living that it is difficult to bring down without using great force. There is no necessity for using this force, when it is a simple matter to move to a place where it will be possible to find workers in plenty who will accept a mere pittance in wages and no special law exists to regulate the hours of labor for women and children. Under suitable conditions women and children can and are used exclusively in twisting, warping and weaving. As the machines require dexterity alone, women and children make good operators.

In the silk industry the question of wages plays a role in the cost of the finished goods, although, on account of the costlier raw material used, the relative proportion of labor in the value of the finished product is not so large as it is in cotton or woolen fabrics. In the earlier stages of the manufacture of silk the work is less of an artistic nature than of a purely mechanical character. For the throwing, winding, doubling and all the operations necessary to prepare the fibre for the loom much skilled labor is required; while for the process of weaving the operatives have to be thoroughly skilled, and for the better grade of fabrics a special aptitude and something of an artistic temperament are indispensable.

The fact must be recognized that the unskilled labor in Pennsylvania is gradually coming up to the standard of Paterson. The demand for silk fabrics in the past few years has been for the lower classes of goods, which can as well be made in Pennsylvania as in Paterson, and, as these can be produced more cheaply in Pennsylvania, and as the demand for the better grades of goods which can only be made satisfactorily in Paterson has been very limited for some years, the competition of the Pennsylvania mills has naturally affected the trade of Paterson.

The fear of strikes to which the Paterson manufacturer may be exposed at any time works also to a disadvantage of the Paterson mills and in favor of the Pennsylvania concerns, who can take orders far ahead with the certainty that the delivery on their contracts will not be interfered with by strikes. Paterson is gradually recognizing the fact that the competition of Pennsylvania is hurting its trade and that something must be done to equalize the conditions. So the fast running looms are coming more and more to the front, and as they are most convenient for producing the goods now in vogue, the old-time weavers who insist on high wages do not get as many wages as may be desirable for them. As a result of this method of waiting for wages—the employer's method of boycotting the outspoken and fearless workmen—many of them can now be seen blindly groping about, vainly trying to find a remedy for the evils that beset them on every side. They recognize that the use of child labor has its direct evil influence upon the silk trade as a whole. Wages go down to the level of what the children can be induced to work for. The child exploitation trade is an inhuman one. It is vicious in every way, but it is typical of capitalism and wage slavery.

This state of affairs is responsible for the decline of the silk industry in Paterson and elsewhere. It cannot be cured by boards of trade. It cannot be cured by appeals to labor not to abuse its little twin brother capital. The silk workers of Paterson must come down below what is now the standard of living in other parts of the country. They must, even to a greater extent than prevails today, place upon the altar of capitalism their wives and children. Even by doing that all is not regained. A department store is a gigantic affair. For example, Siegle Cooper and Company of New York, Chicago, etc., can place a million dollar order for ribbon and broad silk goods. That with other orders would keep a Paterson manufacturer going for years. Does the firm of Siegle Cooper and Company give their orders to the highest bidder in the market? No. They seek the lowest bidder in the markets be they from the East, West, North or South, where they are able to manufacture at less than their Paterson competitors, as they have the latest improved machinery combined with cheap labor.

All the great changes in our commercial and industrial system are the result of capitalism. All the great changes which have taken place cannot be duplicated in a day. They are in line with the evolution of industry and the growth of capitalism. The Paterson silk workers are being swept off the earth. They are being prepared for a lower form of living, and will be driven below the point which they have now reached.

The lesson does not end with the new wage-workers of Pennsylvania. There are in that vast country—four hundred and fifty millions to be dumped in the labor market—and that is the objective point of the capitalist class. Democratic and Republican. As a new proletariat was formed by the development of the bonanza farm, so a still newer one is in process of formation by our cannon in China and the Philippines. It is not the great factories in Pennsylvania and

other States alone that Paterson has to deal with. The other cities and towns in the United States in turn must deal with the cheap labor of the Far East.

It is no child's play that the working class has before it. For this reason it is necessary that the progress of all industries be closely followed and its various stages be understood.

Today the Paterson silk workers sit in sorrow, weeping, when they should act. Two things only can be done: Come down, not only to the level of the men, women and children silk workers in Pennsylvania who took the trade in the first place, but down, down to the people who will take the trade in its next development. The Asiatic faces the American workman today, and the odds are in favor of the Asiatic. On the other hand, he can take up the task of his class, and, having ousted the class that now makes all industries a hell, take possession of them in the name of society.

Every more society makes it towards the co-operative commonwealth. The way may be covered with the dead and dying, but we must move or trample ourselves in the present state. We cannot turn, we cannot go back. The Socialist Labor Party leads the march, and behind it is the whole of society willingly or unwillingly pressing forward.

Fellow Workers—The Paterson Board of Trade has been asked by some of the misleaders of the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association to aid in a movement to organize the workers in this city and to support them in their efforts to organize the silk workers in places where the annexes have been established. The Board of Trade is composed of men who are closely allied with both the Democratic and Republican parties. The Board of Trade is composed of individuals who are stockholders and owners of the local silk factories, as well as the annexes in Pennsylvania and other parts of the country. With the rest of the capitalist class, they are ever on the alert to make the people believe that the system which enables them to plunder the wage workers is a good one, and they wish to deter others from entering the field as competitors.

These capitalist parasites who are credited with a desire to advance wages, not only claim in their organs—the capitalist newspapers—and the prospectuses which they send to prospective investors, that the labor power which they buy has not and will not become dearer, but that its cost has been reduced and that wage has been and are decreasing by leaps and bounds of ten, twenty, thirty, forty or fifty per cent.

Yet these are the friends of labor (?) who are asked to aid in the work of organizing the silk workers into the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America.

What is the meaning of this move on the part of the "pure and simple" broad silk weavers union?

Are the "labor fakirs" at the head of the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America again playing the game that always winds up with the same results: political jobs and boodle in the form of dues and assessments for the fakirs; imprisonment, bullets and starvation for the weaver whom the fakirs use as pawns in the game of capitalism? Will the weavers and other silk workers of Paterson and the silk centers of Pennsylvania be led by the capitalist Board of Trade through the capitalist slaughter house, the decaying pure and simple United Broad Silk Weavers' Association to the open grave of the strike, suppressed by Winchester rifles, Gatling guns, injunctions and starvation?

The capitalist newspaper reports from the silk manufacturing districts in Pennsylvania tell of the doings of one Thomas Maher the labor fakir and Democratic heeler. Maher is ex-president of the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America and a Democratic election officer.

Perhaps that is why he is opposed to workmen's "politics in the union." Thomas Moore is president of the association. Tom's sympathies are with socialism. Tom's sympathies are in harmony with the all-powerful robber class that rules Great Britain working class with a grip worthy of a hand made of steel.

Tom had never been known to say a word against his mother country, or its despotic form of government. He has never considered it an honor to become an American citizen by the following allegiance to the Kingdom of Great Britain. Thus, having no vote to cast on election day, he is naturally opposed to the discussion of politics in the union.

Tom is no blockhead or fakir, imposing on the American labor movement; see the point?

Daniel Teenan is vice-president of the association; a mushroom trade-unionist, a Democrat, and an advocate of "No politics in the union."

Ditto Moore, ditto Teenan. Robert Graham, recording secretary of the association, is a Republican and a British trade-unionist; an advocate of "No politics in the union."

Ditto Moore, ditto Teenan, ditto Graham.

James Allen, treasurer of the association is a "What am I?" trade unionist, and a 0 in politics. Jim is still a subject of the Queen of England; says he never can find time to renounce his allegiance to the old lady—"Missus Queen Brown"—Queen of England. Jim is a weary ex-member of the Socialist Labor Party—"Just as good a Socialist as you or I." He says he is opposed to politics in the union. You must judge for yourself whether Jim is tarred with the stick of fakirism or not.

Deputy Factory Inspector John Hunter is ex-treasurer of the association and arch fakir of the Broad Silk Weavers' Union. He received his appointment chiefly through the wire pulling of the political Judas's in the union and the aid of John W. Sturr, the Assemblyman.

Dame Ramon and the capitalist newspapers say that Hunter was the choice of the manufacturers, and that Joseph W. Congdon of the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, gave Hunter a letter of recommendation when he entered the race for the office of Deputy Factory Inspector.

Governor John W. Griggs—now a member of President McKinley's cabinet—appointed John Hunter a deputy inspector on presentation of the letter of

recommendation. John is an anti-progressive trade unionist like the rest of the pure and simple British trade unionist. He is a Republican ward heeler, who serves his capitalist masters at all times by preaching "no politics in the union."

Dick Furlong is an ex-member of the executive committee and ex-financial secretary of the Phoenix Broad Silk Weavers' Union, a local connected with the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America. Dick is under bonds to appear before the grand jury on the charge of refusing to turn over money and books to his successor in the local organization.

The money withheld by "honest" Dick is in the neighborhood of \$600.

Dick never indulges in honest politics; therefore you can readily see why he is opposed to dragging "politics into the union."

"Let us organize the silk workers in the places where the annexes have been established," shouts the stool-pigeon of capitalism—the labor fakir. Why do the United Broad Silk Weavers' Union and the Board of Trade want the silk workers of Pennsylvania organized? They want the silk workers in Pennsylvania and other States to organize ostensibly so as to strike "for an increase of wages," but actually in expectation that a strike would force the silk industry back again to the city of Paterson, under the hands of the capitalists here. These capitalists believe that a strike among the annex silk workers would be a blessing to themselves, and a boomerang, a death blow to the annexes, etc.

Read what the "Morning Call" of Paterson, N. J., September 26, 1900, has to say:

### "THE SILK SITUATION IN PENNSYLVANIA."

"Allentown Silk Workers Are at Odds With Their Bosses—National Organization Sends Aid."

"Allentown 'Morning Call'—Thomas Maher, who represents the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America, is in this city, having come from Sunbury. He is stopping at Eighth and Linden streets and expects to remain about two weeks. He comes to give advice and help by all means possible to the men who have differences with the Governor and silk mill.

"The local men who recently struck at the latter mill are an offshoot of the association which Mr. Maher represents, and are known as the Lehigh Valley Broad Silk Weavers' Association."

"Incidentally, Mr. Maher remarked last night that the hands were paid five and seven cents a yard less on the class of work that is paid in Long Island, Hoboken, New York and Paterson, N. J."

The following is the freakish price list of the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America, adopted March 17, 1899:

Threads.	Reed.	Picks.	Price.
1	60	88	5 cts.
2	60	88	6 "
3	60	88	7 1/2 cts.
4	60	88	8 cts.
5	60	88	11 "
6	60	88	12 1/2 cts.
			8 picks 1 cent.
			4 picks 1 cent.

### SHAFTS.

8 Shafts standard, for each additional shaft, 1-4 ct. Nothing off for less than 8 shafts.

### REED.

60 Reed standard for every 10 dents extra, 1 ct.

### SHUTTLES.

1 Shuttle standard, for each additional shuttle, 1 ct. extra. 2 quills in shuttle 1-2 ct.

### BEAMS.

1 Beam standard, for each additional beam, 1-2 ct.

### WIDTH.

21 inches standard, for every 2 inches above standard, 1-2 ct. Nothing off for less than 21 inches.

### JACQUARD.

3 cts. per yard extra, for all Jacquard weaves. Tabby checks not to be altered from present price (7 cts.).

### PLAIN SATIN WEAVES.

Over 8 shafts, 1-8 ct. for each additional shaft.

There is not a silk mill in this city where the above price list is paid to-day. Every attempt to force the adoption of the price list has proved disastrous to the union or the manufacturers, and in most cases the attempt to force the adoption of the list proved disastrous to all parties concerned.

The price list is from seventy-five to eighty per cent higher than the present prices paid in Pennsylvania on certain goods. Accustomed to using the working class as a cat's paw to pull the political and other musty chestnuts out of the fire for them, the capitalist class, including the Board of Trade and the little lickspittle Business Men's Association, instinctively turn to the same victims for help in the battle between the weak and powerful factions of the capitalist, the robber, class. To save themselves from the destruction threatened by the evolution in the methods of production, that weak faction of the capitalist class, who are known as "cockroach capitalists," would precipitate a strike in the silk districts of Pennsylvania, etc., etc. They would have the thousands of silk workers organize and blindly dash themselves against the capitalist government and laws, which these same thousands and thousands gave their support to at the polls on election day.

The Board of Trade and the pure and simple union, the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America, must accept the consequences of that game of competition which they love and laud so much. They have stood in the past as the upholders of the system of private ownership of the machinery of production and distribution, with its resulting wage-slavery, competition and ruin for the vast majority. To-day the intellectually and financially bankrupt remnant of that once powerful middle class is blocking the way to the battlefield on which the working class and the plutocracy must meet for the death struggle. The working class has no interest in prolonging the existence of the cockroach capitalist in the Board of Trade, and this truth is gaining ground every day.

It is the mission of the Socialist Labor

Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to awaken and guide the intelligence of the working class so as to liquidate the schemes of the capitalist class—monopolies and the labor fakir. The workingman who understands the cause of his poverty and knows the remedy can never be lured into the trap prepared for him by these scoundrels, to startle mankind with their bloody purpose—the organizing of the Pennsylvania silk workers for a strike—the game that always winds up with the same results—arrest, imprisonment, bullets, and starvation for the strikers.

Within the law, and under the constitution of the United States the working class will find the remedy, informed and guided by a clear understanding of Socialism.

To spread the light and organize, to avoid disaster and tragedy, which ignorance will precipitate, that is to-day the sacred duty of every honest man. The Socialist Labor Party and its teachings are the antidote for the poison of the capitalist bourgeoisie; the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is the arm and hammer to smash the labor fakir with.

Let the Board of Trade and the labor fakirs in the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America find, instead of the handful of "silk workers in the pure and simple union" a million class-conscious wage workers, organized in a real union; and they will throw up the job of trying to organize the annexes in Pennsylvania, and all attempts to use the wage-workers as cat's paws to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the capitalist class.

Because of the dictum "No politics in the union" the Socialist Labor Party, true to its own class declares that the American labor movement has arrived at the "parting of the ways." Finding the old pure and simple trade union a failure, finding them to be only a means of advancing the interests of its leaders, and not the rank and file, finding them utterly unable to check the downward tendency of labor's share of the wealth it alone produces; nor to cope with present conditions, and recognizing the futility of continuous efforts to rally labor's cohorts, it has therefore organized the new trade union, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance which is the real guide for the emancipation and final emancipation of the working class.

Fellow workers—A victory at the polls for Joseph Francis Malloney and Valentine Himmelman means the complete downfall of the capitalist robber class and their "labor fakirs" in the Moore's, Maher's, Allens and Hunters, etc., etc.

Organize the silk workers into one compact trade organization under the banner of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and thus smash one of the worst pure and simple bulwarks of capitalism—the United Broad Silk Weavers' Association of America.

Vote for Malloney and Himmelman the champions of honest trade unionism and end the reign of the labor fakir—"the prince of scabs."

WILLIAM GLANZ.  
68 Lyon street, Paterson, N. J., September 28, 1900.

## LITHOGRAPHY.

### Its Progressive and Retrogressive Happenings.

In THE PEOPLE of July 7 there appeared an article entitled "The Lithographers," which showed the attitude of the pure and simple toward a new invention in color-printing called "The multi-color press." It was shown therein that this attitude is very much like that of the ostrich that sticks its head into the desert sands to hide from the approaching storm. These men satirized in song the inventor of this press. They called him a "young genius," with "wheels in his head," and his invention "a monster," which was kept "down in the basement." The whole thing in fact was considered impracticable, a good joke, worthy of the merry ha-ha, etc.

Since then, however, the "young genius" with "wheels in his head" has had his innings, but there are no merry ha-ha's, or "up to a few days ago the technical results of this press were kept secret. Only those directly employed on the press had opportunities to see whether these results were good or bad, the work being done in a room that was satirically dubbed "The Secret Chamber."

The other day, however, there came pp to the old pressroom from the office of the concern that owns and operates the multi-color press, various and numerous sample sheets that made the pure and simple and satirical-singing pressman sick. These sheets proved that as far as they are concerned, the "young genius" with "wheels in his head" has indeed turned out a "monster" that will no longer be kept in the basement, but also in the very rooms of their thoughts. There were among those samples, labels, show cards, fashion plates, book inserts, chromes, etc., all of which were of the highest standard of color-printing. In fact they were so good that the pure and simple and satirical-singing and sick pressmen would hardly believe that they were printed on the multi-color press.

The chromes—the highest kind of color-work—were especially good, and surpassed in register and color effect anything printed in six colors on the old inventions. Conditions in lithography are already beginning to reflect the effects of this press. The L. I. P. (Lithographers' International Protective and Benevolent Association of the United States), the organization of the pure and simple pressmen, during the past few months have had more unemployed in New York city than ever before in their history, the panic year of 1893 not excepted.

This sad condition of affairs concerns—Olmstead and Sackett—have had, along with other firms, very little to do. It is also said that the work formerly done by these concerns is now being done by the concern owning and

operating the multi-color press. Under old lithographic conditions such a change would supply more than the pressmen could follow up work, but—and here is the important point—this concern has not on one hand hired additional pressmen; in fact it has quite a number of old presses idle; while on the other hand, it has kept its multi-color presses running night and day. It is obvious that considering the above facts, the multi-color press is no respecter of satirical-singing persons; and that it will throw them out of employment, whether they stick their heads in the sand or into the fog-banks of pure and simple.

There is more trouble in store for them in the future. The multi-color press concern is making preparations to put in more of their new presses. They are breaking in non-union men to run them. This will mean more unemployed for the L. I. P. or a strike by it. Which shall it be? In either event the L. I. P. is a gone goose.

It is well to reiterate, right here, in connection with the above, what has so often been said before, and that is that lithography must progress, from the capitalist standpoint. It would be absurd, upon the face of it, to believe that in a country like ours, where every branch of industry is evolving toward the trust and foreign market, lithography should lag behind. It must expand. It must meet the competition of photo-litho processes at home and abroad, for let no lithographer fool himself with the belief that the competition of photo-processes is only met at home, for they, too, have gone abroad for new outlets. The concern owning and operating the multi-color press is a trust and an expansionist. Its capitalization exceeds by many million dollars that of any other lithographic corporation; while England, Spain, Italy and Japan have received its shipments. It is no longer a member of the national association of employers that was formerly in existence for the purpose of securing a prohibitive tariff on lithographs. It leaves such things to the supply houses and the fools of workmen who know as much about lithography as "Farber," Norris, the protectionist cure-all and fakir, will permit them to know. It has the multi-color press, with which it enters the world's markets successfully, while the pure and simple sing songs that are not as sane as they are satirical. The lithographer must turn about face and proceed to meet the new conditions with new organizations like the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Lithography is now blessed with an old idea in a new form. It is called "Specialism," and emanates from an engraver, organization that is now engaged in disuniting what it had previously united. The essence of this idea is this: Since specialization of labor is the rule in the shop, the same rule should be pursued in organizing labor in trade unions. In this way success will be attained. This is a fallacy. Specialization of labor today is of no value unless it is coupled with the greatest concentration of labor. Any man with eyes to see knows, further, that such labor is most effective when organized in one compact body. The capitalist class realize this and combine industry accordingly. But the "specialist" does the contrary. He splits his class into "specialist" organizations, and then goes out to meet the capitalist, with the result that he is thoroughly flayed. "Specialism" means close monopoly for a few; in other words, it is selfishness, not solidarity. In Germany there is a Socialist lithographic trade organization that is the best and biggest in the world. It represents nine branches, and has over 5,000 members in one organization. It takes part in politics, and its last reports tell of its aid in the successful Socialist efforts to kill the German Emperor's anti-strike bill, a bill to imprison persons engaged in strikes. This organization has won shorter workdays, increased pay for overtime, and pay for legal holidays in Chititz, Cologne, Leipzig, Munich, etc. This is Socialism, not "specialism." American lithographers organize likewise. "Specialism" and pure and simple, two things with the same name, are reactionary, fraudulent and disastrous. Join the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A.







## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kahn, Secretary, 24 New Beade street, New York.

**NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.** Thomas Curran, Secretary, Room 13, 557 Westchester street, Providence, R. I.

**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.** F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.** 24 New Beade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

**NOTICE.**—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party was held at the Daily People building on Monday evening, October 1. Forbes in the chair.

Receipts for the week, \$85; expenditures, \$1.37.

Central Falls, R. I., sent in a belated report of the vote on the new constitution as follows: six votes in favor of question 1 to 16 inclusive and seven in favor of question 17—A, B and C. None against.

Section Reading reports the expulsion of Francis Krause for voting at a Democratic primary.

Section Belle Vernon, Pa., reports the expulsion of Victor LeGlercq for scabbing.

The manager of the Labor News Company reported that the new platform had gone to press and would be ready for delivery at the end of the week. The old title, "What is Socialism?" is retained, but the fact that the "Resolutions" have been stricken from the platform necessitate entirely new matter for a portion of the leaflet.

The Manager of the Labor News Company further reported that agitation pamphlets had gone to press as follows and would be ready for delivery immediately: third ten thousand edition of "The Bull Pen," sixth ten thousand edition of "What Means This Strike?" a ten thousand edition of Kautsky's "The Working Class," a ten thousand edition of Kautsky's "The Capitalist Class," a ten thousand edition of Kautsky's "The Socialist Republic."

Reports from State Committees and Sections give encouragement for a clear, compact and revolutionary vote in November.

The attention of Sections is called to the special campaign leaflet "Why the Workingmen of America Should Vote For Maloney and Remmel." It is a vote-maker.

**JULIAN PIERCE,**  
Recording Secretary.

## OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Otto Miller has been elected Organizer of Section Cincinnati in place of George E. Jones, resigned. The new Organizer's address is 1343 Pendleton street.

**FRANK F. YOUNG,** Secretary.

## DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

The regular meeting of the DAILY PEOPLE Conference was held at 24 New Beade street October 1 with F. Ollip in the chair. The report of the secretary was accepted. A. Rosenblum, of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, D. R. Reuter, of the Twentieth Assembly District, Brooklyn, A. Werner, of the Twelfth Assembly District, New York, were seated as delegates from their respective districts. Plans for a wagon to advertise was dropped. The following districts responded to the roll call: 6, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 17, 16, 19 and 21, 20, 23, 28, 32 and 33, 34 and 35, Manhattan; 12, 20, 21 (Branch 2), Brooklyn.

## FINANCIAL REPORT.

Manhattan.  
Sixteenth A. D. \$1.60  
Twenty-sixth A. D. 1.25  
Thirty-fourth and 35th A. D. 4.25

## KINGS.

Twenty-first A. D. (Br. 2), \$13.50  
J. C. AKINS, Secretary.

## DONATIONS TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.

(Week ending September 29.)

Previously acknowledged, \$1,051.70  
Jacksonville, Ill.: Helmreich, 50c; Hoffman, 50c; Lacy, \$1; Renner, 50c; Martin, 50c. 3.50  
Chicago, Ill.: Damm, \$1; Hallgren, \$1; Okerlund, 50c; Anderson, 50c. 3.00  
London, Ont.: Roadhouse, \$1; Darch, \$1; Bayre, 50c; Snyder, 50c; Ashplant, 50c. 3.50  
Richmond County, N. Y.: Driscoll, \$1; Zimmer, \$1; Snyder, \$1.50; Van Vorst, \$1.50; Bielick, \$1; Moore, \$1; B. & F. Clark. 10.00  
Detroit, Mich.: Richter, \$2; Truichau, \$1.25; Meyer, \$3; Haseler, \$3; Yoss, \$2; Lueck, \$1; Tuchsels, \$1. 13.25  
Tucson, Wash.: Arthur Spencer, 1.00  
Cleveland, O.: Draser, \$1; Kuhnreich, \$1; Kruse, \$1; Heidenreich, 50c; Krim, 25c; Fred Brown, 25c; Zellmer, 50c; Alshin, 50c; Reiman, 25c; Gable, 50c; F. Brown, \$1.50; Dr. Koller, \$1.50; Erben, \$1. 8.50  
Duluth, Minn.: Kriz, 50c; Anderson, 50c; Hellstrom, 50c; Johnson, 50c; L. Dworschak, 50c; Opperman, 50c; T. Dworschak, 50c; Thiel, 50c; McManley, 50c. 4.50  
Baltimore, Md.: Rahn, 50c; Hartman, 25c; N. N. 20c; Helne, 25c. 1.25  
San Antonio, Tex.: Bowers, 25c; Federoff, 25c; Pollard, 50c; Leitner, 50c. 1.50  
Schenectady, N. Y.: E. F. Lake, 50c; E. L. Lake, 50c; Wemmer, 50c; Club 50c. 3.50  
Club H, 50c; Club III, 50c; Club IV, 50c. 3.50  
Buffalo, N. Y.: Keady, 50c; Jurewicz, 50c; A. Kohnstam, \$1; B. Helms, \$1. 3.00  
Providence, R. I.: Reid, 50c; Clabby, \$1; Slade, \$2; Murray, \$1. 4.50  
Seattle, Wash.: Guise, 50c; An-

thony, 50c; Walsh, 25c; Moore, 25c; Crossman, 25c; Roberti, 25c; Aiken, 25c. 2.50  
Woolley, Wash.: Matson, \$1.25; Hart, 50c. 2.00  
Hoboken, N. J.: Meade, 50c; Dietrich, 25c; Sympathizer, 25c; Schroeder, 25c; Gluniz, 25c; Jullicher, 10c; Schmid, 5c; Wegener, \$1. 2.65  
Union Hill, N. J.: Sheeps, 10c; Fricke, 10c; Thammell, 10c; C. L. 10c; Dietrich, 5c; O. Becker, 10c; Blome, 25c; Betsch, 10c; C. Becker, 50c; G. E. 10c. 1.50  
Essex County, N. J.: Mattick, 50c; Bloomfield Branch, \$2.35; Carless, 50c; Metz, 50c; Vogel, 50c; Corlin, 50c; Wittel, \$1; Smith, 25c; Wilson, 25c; Goetz, 25c. 11.10  
New York, Progress, Litho. Albany, 170. 4.50  
Sixth and 10th A. D. Gottlieb, 50c; Wisselwitsch, 50c; Scheurer, \$1; Blyn, \$1; Harnitz, 50c. 3.50  
Twelfth A. D. Director, 50c. 50  
Thirteenth, A. D. Donohue, \$1.50; G. Luck, \$1.50; Haller, \$1.50; P. Luck, \$1; Oest, 50c. 6.00  
Fourteenth A. D. J. T. Hunter, \$1.50; A. D. J. T. Hunter, \$1.50; B. B. 50c; J. Kleinberger, 25c; Goodman, 25c; Moskowitz, 25c; M. Kleinberger, 50c; A. friend, 50c; Lederman, \$1; Braustader, 50c. 4.00  
Fifteenth and Seventeenth Assembly Districts: Cosgrove, \$1.50; Dooley, 25c; Mullins, 25c; O'Toole, 25c; Putnam, 25c. 2.50  
Eighteenth Assembly District: Per Owen Diamond, 6.00  
Nineteen and twenty-first Assembly District: Mittleberg, \$1; Mahland, \$1; Brandes, \$1; Ortlieb, \$1; J. W. G. \$1; Frank, \$1; Dunal, \$1; Rasmussen, \$1; Bahnen, \$1; Weiman, \$1; A. Kangaroo, \$1; Eller, \$1; Rhode, \$1; Wildmayer, Petersen, Rosenkrantz and Rurde 50c each, \$2. 15.00  
Twenty-first A. D.: M. Betz, \$1; J. Betz, 50c; Isaacson, 50c; Shop collection, custom shoe-makers at 301 East Twenty-ninth street, \$5.10. 7.10  
Twenty-third A. D.: Rubin, \$1.50; Tzemakh, \$1; Buvson, 50c; Diamond, 50c; Koffman, 50c; Larson, 50c; Westberg, 50c; Twomey, 50c; Pollock, 50c; Russin, 50c. 6.50  
28th A. D.: A. Rosenberg, 50c; M. Rosenberg, 50c; Singer, \$1; Rosenbluth, 25c; Rosenthal, 25c; Heyman, 50c. 3.00  
(In the last issue, the names of F. Braukman, Mrs. Braukman, Heyman, Singer and Benke were omitted, but the total given for the 28th A. D., namely, \$3.75, was correct, the omission being purely typographical.)

32d and 33d A. D.: Siff, 2.00  
34th and 35th A. D.: Sherrane, 25c; Kinnally, 50c; Hodes, 25c; Crawford, 50c; Kantor, \$1; Gajewski, 50c; Johnson, 50c; Hermanson, 50c; Weinrock, 50c; Orange, 25c. 4.75  
Brooklyn, 7th A. D.: Eichner, 50c; Murphy, \$1. 1.50  
12th A. D.: Leise, 50c; Schmidt, 25c. .75  
14th and 18th A. D.: Harkow, \$1. 1.00  
20th A. D.: Reuter, 50c; Zoeller, 25c; Forbes, 50c; Mueller, 50c; Cash, 50c. 2.25  
Total, \$1,804.30

## HENRY KUHN,

National Secretary.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged, \$870.85  
Massachusetts, Gen. Committee account lists, 10.00  
Rhode Island State Committee, account lists, 16.00  
Section Tarrytown, N. Y., 1/4 on list 634a. 1.12  
Cincinnati, O.: Louis Ballhaus, \$5; Mary Ballhaus, \$5; Oscar Negle, \$2; W. Barold, \$1; Oscar Brand, \$1. 14.00  
Section North Adams, Mass., collection, 1.50  
Minn. State Committee, account lists, 18.50  
Total, \$937.71

P. S. Lists for this fund may be obtained from all L. P. State Committees and from the undersigned.

## HENRY KUHN,

National Secretary,

24 New Beade street, (Box 1570), N. Y. City.

## DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Previously acknowledged, \$14,317.50  
Received from Daily People Conference, per E. Siff, 20.00  
Received for Minor Fund from Soc. Frauen Verein, Shoboygan, Wis., \$5; Section New Haven, Conn., Labor Day outing, \$5; Rich. Parkinson, New Bedford, Mass., 30c; P. S. Coulter, Homestead, Pa., \$5; H. A. J. Brown, Allegheny, Pa., \$10. 26.30  
Total, \$14,383.80

## HENRY KUHN,

Financial Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. Bryan, according to his official yellow organ, "comments the proposition to establish a Department of Labor and the renewal of the Chinese Exclusion Act." Bryan as a colonel was a fizzle; as a farmer he is a farce, and now he seems determined to play the part of labor fakir. The Chinese exclusion law and the Department of Labor take are the plum puddings from which the scabby decoy ducks, a la Ratchford, Powderly, et al. pick the raisins. The difference between Bryan and McKinley is that one is in, the other is out.

## TOUR THROUGH NEW YORK STATE

By Charles H. Corregan, S. L. P. Candidate for Governor.

Schenectady October 3.  
Albany, October 4 and 5.  
Troy, October 6.  
Bunnels, October 7.  
Troy, October 8.  
Catskill, November 9.  
Newburgh, October 10.  
Peekskill, October 11.  
Yonkers, October 12.  
New Rochelle, October 13.  
Mt. Vernon, October 14.  
New York, October 15.  
Queens County, October 16 to 18.  
Richmond County, October 19.  
New York, October 20 and 21.

## Nominations in the State of New York.

The attention of the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party in the State of New York is called to the requirements of law and must be complied with in order to get the nominees of the Party on the official ballot.

Certificates of nomination executed by the Chairmen and Secretaries of the conventions that made the nomination, must be filed with the proper election officers within the period provided by law.

Certificates of nomination must contain:

The name of each candidate.  
The title of the office to be filled.  
The residence of each candidate, with the street number, if in a city.  
The place of business of each candidate, if he has a place of business of his own.

The name of the party.  
The names and addresses of the committee appointed to fill vacancies.  
The signatures of the chairman and secretary.

The residence of the chairman and secretary.  
A sworn statement by the chairman and secretary to the effect that they are such officers and that the certificates and statements therein are true to the best of their information and belief; this statement must be sworn to before an officer qualified to take affidavits.

The statements must again be signed by the chairman and secretary, so that the signature of each of these officers of the convention must appear twice on the certificate.

The certificate must finally contain a certificate signed by the notary that such oath has been administered.

Certificates of nomination after having been thus executed must be filed with the respective election officers, as follows: Nominations for State officers or for offices filled by the voters of a political division greater than a county are filed with the Secretary of State.

Nominations for county offices and for all city, town or village offices, when filed at the time of a general election are filed with the Clerk of the county or in which they are made.

Nominations for city, town or village offices, when filed at a different time from the general election are filed with the clerk of such city, town, or village respectively.

Nominations for offices filled by the voters of New York City on part of them (except certain congressional and senatorial nominations) are filed with the Police Board.

Certificates of nomination must be filed during the following periods:

Those going to the Secretary of State, at least thirty and not more than forty days before the election (for 1900 between September 27 and October 7.)

Those going to a county clerk, a city clerk, or the New York Police Board, at least twenty-five and not more than thirty-five days before election (for 1900 between October 2 and October 12.)

The candidates' attention should be called to the provision of law requiring each candidate to file within ten days after election a sworn statement of the monies expended by him in furtherance of his canvass. This is a penal law, the violation of which exposes the offending candidate to criminal prosecution.

Blank forms for certificates of nomination, watchers' certificates and candidates' statements of expenses will be furnished by the State Committee.

**HUGO VOGT,**  
Secretary of the State Committee.

## Rhode Island.

To the members of Providence Section, Socialist Labor Party:  
Comrades—A special meeting of Providence Section for the purpose of selecting candidates for municipal offices, preparing for the legal caucuses and the transacting of regular party business, will take place in Textile Hall, Providence, on Sunday afternoon, October 7, at 2:30 o'clock. The regular legal caucuses will take place in the various ward rooms on Monday evening, October 8. The work of filling the positions at the caucuses will require the active co-operation of every member of the Section. All the comrades are called upon to attend the Section meeting and lend their aid.

Per Order General Committee,  
**JOHN CORRIGAN, Secy.**

## Rhode Island.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island:  
Comrades—A mass convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island for the purpose of nominating Presidential electors, candidates for Congress, and transacting such other party business as may come properly before the convention, will take place in Textile Hall, Providence, Sunday afternoon, October 7, at 2:30 o'clock. All comrades throughout the State are urged to make a special effort to be on hand.

Per Order State Committee,  
**CHAS. KROLL, Secy.**  
Providence, October 25, 1900.

## Massachusetts.

The following campaign tour has been arranged for M. P. Berry, candidate for Governor:  
Boston, October 5.  
Charlestown, October 6.  
Quincy, October 7.  
Medford, October 8.

## LAW AND ORDER.

## A CLUB IN THE HANDS OF REP.-DEMS TO SUBDUDE WORKERS.

**Pictures of the "Freedom" That Prevails in the West—The Workers Under the Inspiration of the S. L. P. Gathering for the Overthrow of Their Oppressors.**

FLORENCE, Col., Oct. 2, 1900.—The other day we led the strenuous life as we had here the vice-presidential nominee of the Republican party toward whom the various corporations of the State gave the glad hand. Not alone was he, as a gallant band of political acrobats and a hired clique of rough riders and other magazine warriors went to fill up a train kindly placed at their service by the Rio Grande railroad.

The "hero of San Juan" has been particularly vociferous in his denunciation of Van Wyck, Croker and other members of the ice trust in New York since coming to Colorado. He neglected to bring out the fact that the Republicans were represented on the list of stockholders; and also did not say why he is running around the West instead of investigating the case which he so heartily damns.

Florence was favored with a twenty minutes stay by the Governor's train. Senator Wolcott who is up against the fight of his life in seeking re-election to the United States Senate, introduced the "quest of the state" with many a rhetorical flourish. Roosevelt's talk was the same old gush about the "flag which was up in the Philippines to stay." One would have thought that from that fact alone we could draw all the necessities of life for an indefinite period. At least his honor gave no intimation that anything else was necessary for the workers well-being. He was cheered somewhat feebly it is true, by men and women, some of whom to my certain knowledge do not know where the next meal is to come from; and the majority of the crowd being composed of workers are chronically under the devil, who pushes them from above toward the deep sea of distress. There was, of course, the sprinkling of parasites, lawyers and business men who live on the backs of the people and who think of the happy time when they, too will be in the position of Roosevelt, Hanna, Rockefeller, et al.

The Governor after many theatrical flourishes and appeals to his "comrades" of '01 gave place to General Irving Hall. The latter is a dapper little gentleman who, by virtue of a healthy pull, was appointed as Colonel of the First Colorado Volunteers from which he developed into a full-fledged general. His remarks as is commonly the case with such men, were a mixture of bombast and personal allusions. In one place, however, he made a sad break and that was where he referred to the "anarchists of the Cour de Alene," meaning of course the miners with which the Bull Pen was filled.

When we remember what the term anarchist means and when we recollect who it was that threw to the winds government, laws and everything else by which the miners hoped to defend themselves of a truth we see anarchists indeed but they were not in the ranks of the men.

How must the union men feel when they hear little whiffles like Hale gloating over the fact that the men of Shoshone county, Idaho were shot into submission and then dubbed anarchists? How must union men, and in fact all workingmen feel when they see Republicans openly denouncing them and Democrats bribing their leaders by giving them places on the Fusion ticket? Governor Thomas simply would not have John Calderwood on the Fusion ticket because of his presidency of the Miners' union at the time of the Bull Hill trouble and our old friend D. C. Coates got the place.

I must apologize for lumping all the workers together. No inconsiderable number have repudiated both the capitalist parties, and will put a ballot straight for the Socialist Labor Party, and the end of this present state of industrial servitude.

Then Senator Edward Wolcott introduced the last speaker of the party, Frank C. Goudy, the Republican candidate for Governor, and in so doing declared that we would have good government for the next two years, in looking back to the two past. In looking back we see the evidences of good government by the Republicans. During McIntyre's administration the miners of Leadville went on strike, and not only were the troops rushed in there, but scabs were brought by the train load from Joplin, Mo., and other places, with the connivance of the state officials, all of which ruined forever the once powerful Leadville Miners' Union.

One item more of Republican good government. Huerfano county, Colorado, is controlled by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company through as vile a set of ruffians as ever disgraced a community. Freedom of speech and action is absolutely unknown there. Senator Walcott and his brother are closely connected with that most brutal concern, the latter lately being president. One instance will show to what depths the gang in that county will descend. One of our comrades, traveling through the county, was waiting in the depot for a train, when he was seized by the Mayor, an employee of the C. F. and I., and was immediately marched out of town at the point of a gun. Returning, he asked protection of the sheriff and the answer was, told that if he returned it would be at the cost of his life. Knowing the character of these preservers of law and order, I do not hesitate for a moment in saying that he would have been killed without the slightest remorse had he shown his face again in Walsenburg.

That is a sample of Republican government, and it is only one, and a mild one, of a series of the blackest outrages against the people of that vicinity who, I may say, are cowed thoroughly.

But the Democrats can duplicate any of this. Governor Thomas, now in control of the machine, was the agent of the mine owners during the strike of 1894 in the Cripple Creek, and had he had his way the miners would have been slaughtered to a man.

But you can't fool the people all the time. Men are sore at Orman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who is a railroad grade contractor, and also at Frank Goudy, a corporation tool, whom the Republicans set up. We hear the workers say, "For whom shall we vote?" And they are pleased to learn that there is a man in the field, one of themselves, for whom they can cast their ballots and rest assured that he will compromise nothing with the oppressors.

That man is S. B. Hutchinson, the Socialist Labor Party candidate, a bona fide working man.

## WESTERNER.

## Agitation in Fulton County N. Y.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—One of the best meetings ever held in this county took place last night in Johnstown, when Comrade Fred. B. Stowe of Gloversville, our candidate for Congress, and Edward Markley, of Schenectady, addressed a crowd of at least 400 from the band stand. Comrade Stowe, as the first speaker, gave a graphic history of the class struggle, the inevitable antagonism between the class that produces all wealth, and the capitalist class which lives on the labor of the worker. He showed how all the powers of the Government are in the hands of the capitalist, placed there by the workingmen themselves, and are now used to benefit the capitalist class alone.

Comrade Markley, who spoke next, dealt at length with the labor fakirs, who pretend to be fighting the capitalists and yet belong to the same political parties. His biting sarcasm, expressed in his eloquent and peculiar style, held the audience from beginning to end and he was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. When, at the close of his address, Comrade Markley proposed three cheers for the fighting S. L. P., they were given with such a force that they promised a good vote on election day.

Saturday, the 29th inst., Markley and Stowe will speak at a meeting in Amsterdam, corner Main and Market streets, and an effort will be made to organize a Section there.

Monday, October 1, Comrade Charles H. Corregan, our nominee for Governor, will speak from the band stand in this city, and he will find a rousing reception, as the workingmen of Johnstown are beginning to awaken to a realization of their interests, and Socialism is being discussed wherever workingmen congregate. This interest will be furthered by a number of meetings which will be arranged between now and election day. Our headquarters, over Newton's Store, West Morris street, are open every evening, where literature may be had. R. SCHWEMMER, Johnstown, N. Y., Sept. 25.

## Philadelphia's Saw Buzzle.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., is vigorously pushing the agitation for the campaign, and held very successful meetings last week.

Friday night we held a very well attended meeting at the corner of Frankford avenue and York street, at which Edmund Seidel and Sam. Clark spoke for two hours to an appreciative gathering. We sold quite a number of pamphlets "Reform or Revolution" and "The Bull Pen," and distributed about 500 sample copies of the DAILY PEOPLE. One individual, who had thoughts to utter, tried to show us up, but before he knew it, he was the laughing stock of the crowd, and vowed to himself to keep away from the buzz-saw hereafter.

Saturday night we appeared for the first time at the corner of Lehigh avenue and Germantown avenue. It was something new to that neighborhood, and the crowd was slow at first. But as soon as we lit the torches and hung the banner in front of the platform and Edmund Seidel opened the meeting, the street and sidewalk was filled with earnest listeners. Seidel, although a speaker of a short time only is fast developing into quite an able man, and he held the crowd for about half an hour. After him Samuel Clark, who was at his best on that night, talked to the crowd until after 10 o'clock.

When he got through a man from the street stepped over and handed him a dollar, saying, "You fellows are all right, make use of this." It will be made use of, as we will purchase a big banner to spread across the street, if we can get the permission of the party across the way.

We also sold quite a number of "Bull Pen" and "Reform or Revolution," distributed about eight hundred sample copies of the DAILY PEOPLE and a large number of leaflets. At both meetings, several men pledged themselves to join the Party. During the next few weeks we will hold meetings every other night, at which E. Seidel, Sam. Clark, Joseph Campbell and Leonard Fish will speak.

Wednesday night at the corner of Fourth street and Snyder avenue.

Friday night at the corner of Front and York streets.

Saturday night at corner of German town avenue and Girard avenue.

Sunday night at the North Plaza of the Public Buildings.

## LOUIS ISEL.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.

## The Campaign Around Salem.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Salem Section of the S. L. P. is putting up a great campaign. We are holding two meetings a week and the audiences are getting larger every meeting. The meeting this evening was addressed by Comrade Eustace of Peabody and Comrade Hagan of Lynn. There was a very large audience, in fact the largest we have had yet. Comrade Eustace outlined in a very forcible manner the way the working class was being robbed of the wealth they produced and he showed in his remarks that by getting control of the

## SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL FESTIVAL

GIVEN BY

Branch A (Hungarian) S. L. P.,

TO BE HELD

Sunday Afternoon and Evening, October 7th, 1900,

At Hungarian Park and Hall,

Clark Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

On which occasion JOSEPH F. MALLONEY, candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President, will speak. Evening at 8 o'clock. Admission, in picnic and ball, 25 cents a couple. At the gate, 25 cents a person. Commencing at 2 o'clock.

## TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS

ORDERED BY SECTION NEW YORK.

New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1900.

Julian Pierce,

Manager of the Labor News Company,

New York City.

Dear Comrade:

Section New York has instructed me to order TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND copies of the leaflet "Why the Workingmen of America Should Vote for Maloney and Remmel."

Yours fraternally,

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

Sections and State Committees should hurry up their orders for this leaflet. Delay in ordering will cause delay in shipment.

## NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

2 to 6 New Beade Street, New York City.

## Just a few Socialist Books for the Campaign

OFFICE OF THE

## NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY,

2-6 NEW BEADE STREET.

New York, September 27, 1900.

WM. KNOPKE PAMPHLET BINDING COMPANY, 45 to 51 State Street, New York City.

GENTLEMEN: You will receive this week from the Record and Guide Press the following quantities of books:

Ten Thousand "What Means This Strike?"  
Ten Thousand "The Bull Pen."  
Ten Thousand "The Working Class."  
Ten Thousand "The Capitalist Class."  
Ten Thousand "The Socialist Republic."